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THE CONVENTIONS.

Dull Sessions of the Democrats at Syracuse.

Renomination of the Present State Officers.

TAMMANY ON THE BACK SEATS.

The Fifteenth Amendment Denounced in the Platform.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Republicans.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Disposition of the Prohibitory Liquor Question.

NEW-YORK.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse—Slim Attendance and Dull Sessions—The Antediluvians in the Majority—A Weak Platform—Attack of the Fifteenth Amendment—The Nominations—Intemperate Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

The State Convention of the Democracy, after three sessions, the last one continuing late into the night, has closed its labors and its candidates and platform are now before the people. As I predicted, the proceedings were harmonious and excessively dull. The morning session was principally occupied in listening to a windy speech from SAM TILDEN, introductory to his legitimate business of calling the Convention to order. His design appeared to be to forestall the action of the Convention in the matter of the platform and commit them at the outset to his peculiar notions about the negro, the Chinese and those other odds and ends of humanity who, he argues, are not capable of being "amalgamated into homogeneous society," and who therefore ought not to be admitted to the right of suffrage. The speech fell dead upon the audience, and was evidently regarded as a bore; but Mr. TILDEN secured his object and got a platform, which, so far as it means anything, is homogeneous with his speech. There were many members of the Convention, and some on the Committee on Resolutions, who were anxious to place the Democracy of the Empire State in a more advanced position than it has hitherto occupied, and to ignore the "dead past." But they were in the minority, and had to succumb to the antediluvians. BEACH's speech as President of the Convention amounted to nothing, and was commendable only for its brevity. There was no contest over the candidates except for State Prison Inspector, and Judge of the Court of Appeals for the short term. EARL's success over GRAY for the latter office was a Tammany defeat, GRAY being counsel for the Erie Railroad, with which the Ring is so closely identified. Tammany, in fact, got nothing by this Convention, and professed to desire nothing. They call it a Seymour Convention. They allowed it to be run exclusively by Seymour men, and if they were to tell the truth they don't care a continental copper whether it is followed by success or defeat. The Convention was very slimly attended, and at the evening session, when the resolutions were adopted, not more than half even of the delegates were present, the other half having taken the early evening trains for home. The reading of the resolutions elicited no enthusiasm or applause, and a majority of the Convention were evidently ashamed of the cautious and non-committal style in which they are worded. They were drawn by CASSIDY, of the Albany *Argus*, but the original draft underwent many modifications in committee. The new Constitution was repudiated altogether, notwithstanding CASSIDY's desire to save the Judiciary clause. The resolution about naturalized citizens was written by O'GORHAM, who backed it up by a speech in which he claimed that we are all a nation of emigrants, and one man is as much an American as another, if not more so, the negro excepted. A man named FELLOWS, who was a rebel Colonel, also made a speech at the close of the proceedings of the Convention, in which he claimed that the Fifteenth Amendment, if adopted, would not be binding on any State that rejected it, and such State might, could, would, and should refuse to obey it, even at the point of the bayonet. After FELLOWS' furious speech the Convention was sufficiently disgusted to adjourn, which it did about midnight with three faint cheers.

Proceedings of the Convention—Speech of Mr. S. J. Tilden—The Permanent Organization—The State Officers—The Platform.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met at 12:30 o'clock in Wieting Hall. S. J. TILDEN called the Convention to order and made an address of considerable length, critcising the Administration of General GRANT, his journeyings about the country, the treatment of the South and the Fifteenth Amendment, and strongly condemning the proposition to make voters without regard to race or color. He claimed that the Democracy was always liberal with regard to the elective franchise, but it could not indorse this proposition. He then proceeded to defend the Democracy against the charge of illiberality. He congratulated the people upon the auspicious result of the two years' administration in our State by a Democratic State officer. Alluding to the canal improvements, he said that in the matter of transportation there had been a saving in that time of forty per cent. and twenty-five per cent. in the cost; and this was simply by cleaning out the bottom of the canal, instead of going to the great expense of enlargement. Referring to the ticket to be nominated, he expressed confidence in its being triumphantly elected. He closed by nominating Hon. FERRILL DENNINEY, of Steuben, Chairman, which was carried. Messrs. CASSIDY and PIERCE conducted Mr. DENNINEY to the chair. Mr. DENNINEY then, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred on him, referred to the importance of this Convention and said if true to themselves, they would redeem this country from its present wicked rule. There may be an honest difference existing among Democrats, but he counseled harmony as a means of securing triumph.

On motion, JAMES F. PIERCE, of Erie, and JOHN MCMANUS, of Kings, were made temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called.

On motion, a committee of two from each Judicial District was ordered to select officers for the permanent organization. Mr. TILDEN here read a dispatch announcing that the condition of Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH was no worse today, which was received with applause.

The following is the Committee on Permanent Organization:

First District—Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. M. Tweed, of New-York.
Second District—L. R. Frisbee, of Westchester, and Geo. G. Herman, of Kings.
Third District—W. M. Russell, of Ulster, and Moses Warren, of Rensselaer.
Fourth District—A. W. Hunter, of Schenectady, and D. Magone, Jr., of St. Lawrence.
Fifth District—Lorenzo Caryl, of Herkimer, and Andrew Cornwell, of Jefferson.
Sixth District—John Murdock, of Chemung, and Roswell Curtis, of Chenango.
Seventh District—A. L. Underhill, of Steuben, and Cullen Foster, of Wayne.
Eighth District—A. J. Gleason, of Genesee, and John Ransom, of Wyoming.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced as follows:

First District—A. Oakey Hall, New-York; Richard O'Gorman, New-York.
Second District—James B. Craig, Kings; Jas. B. Pearsall, Queens.
Third District—William Cassidy, Albany; Chas. Holmes, Schoharie.
Fourth District—A. P. Hawley, Saratoga; Christopher F. Norton, Clinton.
Fifth District—Francis Kernan, Oneida; Wm. A. Beach, Onondaga.
Sixth District—D. B. Jones, Cortland; W. W. Gordon, Delaware.
Seventh District—William Purcell, Monroe; John L. Lewis, Yates.
Eighth District—George M. Copeland, Orleans; Jonas K. Butler, Cattaraugus.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced, and the Convention took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President—ALLEN C. BEACH.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS:

First District—George Law, W. M. Tweed.
Second District—Edward Dewitt, McFarland.
Third District—James Fonda, J. H. Clute.
Fourth District—McIntyre Frasier, David Barrett.
Fifth District—A. S. Paige, John A. Clark.
Sixth District—Calvin Morse, George S. Ward.
Seventh District—M. B. Slade, Joseph Lewis.
Eighth District—Wm. Samway, Philip Church.

FOR SECRETARIES:

First District—C. M. Clancy.
Second District—James F. Pierce.
Third District—C. J. Deyoe.
Fourth District—R. B. Ellsworth.
Fifth District—Miles B. Fargo.
Sixth District—B. R. Williams.
Seventh District—T. H. Houghtaling.
Eighth District—John McManus.

Mr. Beach, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention, thanking it for the honor conferred upon him, and then proceeded to say that we had evidence that the Republican Party was unable to administer the Government. They had subordinated the civil Government to the military. By their odious banking laws they had enriched the banker and impoverished the farmer and the poor man. The people had become disgusted with their management, which was for the benefit of the rich. Our citizens of foreign birth would not support a party which administered government in the manner in which it was administered in the lands they had left. State after State was leaving that party, and now this State must fall into line and bring peace and prosperity to the land.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report until after the recess, as there was a difference of opinion in the Committee.

A motion was made to nominate candidates for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Lewis, of Yates, was opposed to selecting the Judges first; it was contrary to the precedent of Democratic Conventions.

Mr. Kernan expressed similar views, and urged that the State officers be nominated first.

The motion of Mr. Lewis was lost.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of Secretary of State was then carried.

Mr. Cassidy, of Albany, named Homer A. Nelson, the present incumbent. Carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, of Kings, Wm. F. Allen was renominated for Comptroller in the same way.

Marshall B. Champlain was renominated for Attorney-General in the same way.

Wheeler H. Bristol was renominated State Treasurer in the same way.

Van R. Richmond was renominated State Engineer and Surveyor in the same way.

Mr. Wells, of Ontario, nominated Mr. Wright for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, seconded the nomination in a brief and eulogistic address.

Mr. Wilcoxen nominated George B. Daniels, of Seneca County.

Mr. Gulick announced that he was instructed to withdraw Mr. Daniels' name, and he moved the nomination of Mr. Wright by acclamation, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were informally named for the office of State Prison Inspector: Thomas Kearney, of Albany; F. Laughlin, of Ulster; James Stevens, of Oneida; George W. Millspaugh, of Orange; Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence; Mr. Cobb, of Westchester; and John McShea, of Schenectady.

Mr. Hardenburg, of Ulster, at some length, presented the claims of Ulster County for the office, and strongly urged the nomination of Mr. Laflin. He denied that the nomination belonged to the interior or western part of the State; it belonged to the river counties—to Kings or Albany, even. Ulster County had always given a Democratic majority, but had never had a place on the State ticket. Oneida County, he said, was about to ask a place on the ticket for a higher office, and Kings County also; and, therefore, the nomination ought not to come from those counties.

The name of Mr. Russell, of Washington, was then announced, and the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce* informally.

Mr. Kearney received 22 votes; Mr. Laflin, 28; Mr. Stevens, 26; Mr. Millspaugh, 6; Mr. McShea, 10; Mr. Cobb, 9; Mr. Russell, 13; Mr. Elderkin, 5—no choice.

Another vote was had, with this result; Kearney, 27; Laflin, 42; Stevens, 32; Russell, 11; McShea, 7; Cobb, 9. No choice.

Another vote was then put, confined to the three highest candidates, as follows; Kearney, 40; Laflin, 52; Stevens, 34. No choice.

Another vote was had, with this result: Kearney, 39; Laflin, 60; Stevens, 29. No choice.

Another vote was had, confined to the two highest candidates, with this result: Laflin, 77; Kearney, 49.

Mr. Niver, of Albany, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Laflin unanimous. Carried.

General Slocum moved the nomination of Hon. John A. Lott for the Court of Appeals, long term.

Mr. Kernan, of Oneida, seconded the nomination with great pleasure, because Mr. Lott came up to the standard of what the Democracy demand in a Judge, and he would move that the nomination be made unanimous, unless any one wished to name some one else. Carried.

The names of Hon. Samuel L. Selden, Hon. F. W. Hubbard and Hon. A. C. Hand were presented for Judge of the Court of Appeals, short term.

Mr. Kernan, of Oneida, in a few eulogistic remarks, named Robert Earl, of Herkimer.

Mr. Carlisle seconded the nomination, indorsing Mr. Earl's qualifications.

Hiram Gray, of Chemung, was named by Mr. Murdock, who strongly urged his nomination.

Mr. Dininny spoke in favor of Judge Gray's nomination, referring to his conceded ability and uprightness.

Mr. Conger spoke in favor of Judge Selden.

The Convention then proceeded to vote, with this result: Hand, 27; Gray, 36; Earl, 43; Hubbard, 2; Selden, 15. No choice.

Another vote was had, confined to the three highest candidates, with the following result: Earl, 46; Gray, 37; Hand, 31. No choice.

Another vote was then had, which resulted as follows: Earl, 68; Gray, 54.

Judge Earl's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Tilden moved that the State Committee consist of two delegates from each Judicial District, selected by the delegates from each district, and three from the State at large, to be appointed by the President.

The Convention then took a recess till 9 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The following members of the State Central Committee were named:

First District—Peter B. Sweeney, Charles G. Cornell.
Second District—Wm. A. Fowler, Erastus Ide.
Third District—Isaac McConhie, Wm. Cassidy.
Fourth District—Isaac Blood, N. R. Knapp.
Fifth District—John W. Barker, George H. Sanford.
Sixth District—S. T. Arnot, N. Wilson Parker.
Seventh District—C. C. B. Walker, George W. Cuyler.
Eighth District—Henry A. Richmond, James Jackson, Jr.
Members from the State at large—S. J. Tilden of New-York, Samuel North of Oswego, and Joseph Warren of Erie.

Mr. CASSIDY, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

The Democracy of New-York, in convention assembled, report and reaffirm the pledges they have given to the people in regard to questions of public policy, and they point to the history of their connection with the Government, from the day of its foundation, for the record of their devotion to its interests, their fidelity to its honor, their nationality and patriotism and their unswerving loyalty to the Constitution; that as the party which derives its principles from JEFFERSON and JACKSON, we are ready to go before the country with the record of our conduct and our principles, and demand to be judged by them.

Resolved, That in pursuance of these principles and faithful to these traditions, we demand the restoration of all States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution; the amnesty of political offenders; the reduction of the standing army; the abolition of that hybrid institution, the Freedmen's Bureau; the restoration of the rightful authority of the Judiciary, and the subordination of the military to the civil power.

Resolved, That we arraign the Administration of President GRANT as false to these principles and measures, and to its pledges to give the country peace. It has, for partisan purposes, prolonged the disunion of the States, and, by military dictation and arbitrary penalties, is endeavoring to coerce communities and States into assent to its measures; it has failed to protect the masses, and has given countenance and support to class interests, and turning its back upon the people, has become, in turn, the pensioner and patron of accumulated wealth; and that while thus abusing the standard of administration at home, it has lowered the tone of our diplomacy abroad by the character of its appointments, by its vacillations and hesitations in regard to our rights as a nation, its want of sympathy with the people struggling for liberty, and its indifference to the fate of American citizens, victims of foreign despotism.

Resolved, That the protection of American citizens, whether naturalized or native-born, in all their rights and wherever they may go, is a sacred duty imposed upon the United States Government which cannot be disregarded without incurring national dishonor; that protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and whenever or wherever the rights of American citizens are assailed, duty and honor require that the Government should promptly employ adequate means for the vindication of such rights; and that we therefore denounce the recent flagrant omissions by the Federal Administration to perform its whole duty toward American citizens in Great Britain and Cuba.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is now, as it always has been, in favor of the fulfillment of all legitimate contracts made by the Federal Government with the same strictness and honesty that should attend the fulfillment of contracts between man and man; that in case of loans made to the Federal Government by authority of law, it is the right not only of the lender, but of the American people, from the fruits of whose labor such loans must be paid, that such obligations should be discharged when due in the manner provided for by the law, in obedience to which they were created.

Resolved, That the multiplication of taxes, their complexity and uncertainty, and the inquisitorial process by which they are extorted from the people, and still more, that unequal and unjust system by which a moneyed class is declared exempt from the burdens of State and municipal Government, and their share imposed upon their neighbors, is a gross and constantly increasing abuse; that it is the duty of the statesmen of the country to simplify our taxes, distribute them upon the property of the country, reduce the tariff to a revenue basis, and thus release industry from its heaviest burden, and give freedom to commerce.

Resolved, That the course of the Executive and Administrative officers of this State, in enforcing economy and reforming abuses which have grown up under the fostering care of our political opponents, commends itself to the approval of the people, and should be extended to all the departments of the Government; that if the Registration and Excise laws are to be imposed on the people, they should at least be uniform in their operation throughout the State; that the canals of the State should remain the property of its citizens; that they should be improved by the enlargement of the channels and the doubling of locks where necessary; that the tolls should be reduced to such an extent as to command the carrying trade, and that as soon as the existing canal debt (now in process of rapid liquidation) shall be paid the canals should be opened to the navigation of the people of all the States, subject only to a charge to defray the cost of their annual maintenance and repair.

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, proposed by the radical majority in Congress in a spirit of contempt of the people and of the right of the States to regulate the elective franchise, and in utter disregard of the pledges of the party, and attempted to be forced upon the States as a condition of their restoration to civil government and to their representation in the National Legislature, is intended to place the question of suffrage in the hands of the central powers, and by debasing to demoralize the representative system.

Resolved, That the amended Constitution of this State in its various schedules to be submitted to the electors, does not commend itself to the favor of the Democrats of the State, either by the motives in which it was conceived or by the manner in which it is presented, or by its intrinsic worth.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, by his fidelity to the interests of the State, his high-toned assertion of Democratic principles, his effective hostility to corrupt and special legislation, and the dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged his Executive duties, has not only commanded the hearty approval of the Democracy of New-York, but secures the confidence and respect of a large class of our political opponents who hold the honor of the Empire State dearer than partisan success. Our citizens owe it to themselves as well as to Governor HOFFMAN, to elect a Legislature that will aid rather than thwart him in carrying into effect measures of administrative and legislative reform.

Resolved, That the State officers this day renominated command the confidence of the Democratic masses as cordially and as unanimous as they have that of this Convention, and that to them and their colleagues on the ticket we pledge a united and enthusiastic and triumphant support.

The resolutions were adopted without debate or dissent.

RICHARD O'GORMAN was then called upon, and addressed the Convention at some length, elucidating the various topics embraced in the resolutions.

Mr. FELLOWS was next called upon and responded, also indorsing the ticket.

At the conclusion of Mr. FELLOWS' address, the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Opening of the Convention—Permanent Organization—Mr. Sumner's Speech—Renomination of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—The Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at 11:15 A. M., and after the reading of the call, Mr. A. D. BRIGGS, of Springfield, was elected temporary Chairman. He made a few remarks on taking the chair, and on their conclusion, Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed. The Convention then voted to submit all resolutions to the proper committee without debate, and after a brief discussion on the introduction of a temperance resolution, the Committee on Permanent Organization made their report. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was named as President, with a Vice-President for each county, about fifty at large, and several Secretaries.

The announcement of Mr. SUMNER's name as the presiding officer was received with great applause, and while the delegates joined in honoring him with three cheers he was conducted to the platform by Hon. GENERY TWICHELL and Mr. W. B. SPOONER. At this point Hon. F. W. BIRD, of Walpole, introduced Mr. JOHN BERRY TORR, of England, and moved that he be invited to a seat on the platform. After putting the motion, which was carried, Mr. SUMNER said: "In inviting Mr. TORR to take a seat here, I desire to say that I know him as a friend of JOHN BRIGHT, [applause,] and I know I speak the voice of the Republicans of Massachusetts when I say any friend of JOHN BRIGHT will always be welcome on their platform." The officers of the Convention having taken their seats and quiet having been secured, Mr. SUMNER proceeded to deliver the following address:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS: While thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I make haste to say that, in my judgment, Massachusetts has one duty at the coming election to which all local interests and questions must be postponed, as on its just performance all else depends; and this commanding duty is to keep the Commonwealth now, as aforetime, an example to our country and a bulwark of human rights. Such was Massachusetts in those earlier days, when, on the continent of Europe, the name of "Bostonians" was given to the American people in arms against the mother country, making this designation embrace all, and when, in the British Parliament, the great orator, EDMUND BURKE, exclaimed: "The cause of Boston is the cause of all America; every part of America is united in support of Boston; Boston is the Lord Mayor of America." I quote these words from the Parliamentary debates of the time. But Boston was at that time Massachusetts, and it was her stand for liberty that made her name the synonym for all. And permit me to add that, in choosing a presiding officer, entirely removed from local issues, I find assurance of your readiness to unite with me in that national cause which concerns not Massachusetts only, but every part of America, and concerns also our place and name as a nation. The enemy here in Massachusetts would be glad to divert attention from the unassailable principles of the Republican Party; they would be glad to make you forget that support we owe to the Administration and to the measures of reconstruction, and above all, our deep interest in that essential safeguard not yet completely established for the national freedman and the national creditor. These they would hand over to oblivion, hoping on some local issue to disorganize our forces, or perhaps obtain power to be wielded against the national cause. Massachusetts cannot afford to occupy any uncertain position. Therefore, I begin by asking you to think of your country and of national affairs at home and abroad.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

It is now four years since I had the honor of presiding at our annual Convention, and I do not forget how at that time I endeavored to remind you of this same national cause then in fearful peril. The war of armies was ended; no longer were fellow-citizens arrayed against fellow-citizens; on each side the trumpet was silent, the banner furled. But the defection of ANDREW JOHNSON had then begun, and out of that defection the rebellion assumed new life, with new purposes and new hopes. If it did not spring forth once more fully armed, it did spring forth filled with hate and diabolism toward all who loved the Union, whether white or black. There were exceptions, I know; but they were not enough to change the result. And straightway the new apparition, acting in conjunction with the Northern Democracy, aboriginal allies of the rebellion, planned the capture of the National Government. Its representatives came up to Washington. Then was the time for a few decisive words. They should have been admonished frankly and kindly to return home, there to plant, sow, reap, buy, sell and be prosperous, but not to expect any place in the copartnership of government until there was completest security for all. Instead of this they were sent back plotting how to obtain ascendency at home as the stepping-stone to ascendency in the nation. Such was the condition of things in the Autumn of 1865, when, sounding the alarm from this very platform, I insisted upon irreversible guarantees against the rebellion, and especially for security to the national freedman and the national creditor. It was for security that I then insisted, believing that, though the war of armies was ended, this was a just object of national care, all this being contained in the famous postulate, security for the future, without which peace is no better than armistice.

To that security one thing is needed, simply this: All men must be safe in their rights, so that affairs, whether of government or business, shall have a free and natural course. But there are two special classes still in jeopardy, as in the Autumn of 1865—the national freedman and the national creditor; and behind these the faithful Unionists in the ex-rebel States, now suffering terribly from the growing reaction.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the protection of the national freedman a constitutional amendment has been presented for ratification, placing their right to vote under the perpetual safeguard of the Union; but I am obliged to remind you that this amendment has not yet obtained the requisite number of States, nor can I say surely when it will. The Democratic Party is arrayed against it, and the rebel interest unites with the Democracy. Naturally they go together. They are old cronies. Here let me say frankly that I have never ceased to regret—I do now most profoundly regret—that Congress in its plenary powers under the Constitution, especially in its great unquestionable power to guarantee a republican government in the State, did not summarily settle this whole question, so that it should no longer disturb the country. It was for Congress to give a definition of a republican government; nor need it go further than our own Declaration of Independence, where is a definition from which there is no appeal. There it is, as it came from our forefathers, in lofty self-evident proof, and Congress should have applied it. Or it might have gone to the speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN at Gettysburg, where again is the same great definition. There was also a decisive precedent. As Congress made a Civil Rights law, so should it have made a Political Rights law. In each case the power is identical. If it can be done in the one it can be done in the other. To my mind nothing is easier. Thus far Congress has thought otherwise. There remains, then, the slow process of constitutional amendment, to which the country must be rallied.

PUBLIC OPINION AND A SYMPATHETIC ADMINISTRATION.

But this is not enough. No mere text of Constitution or law is sufficient. Behind these there must be a prevailing public opinion and a sympathetic Administration. Both are needed. The Administration must reinforce public opinion, and public opinion must reinforce the Administration. Such is all experience. Without these the strongest text and most cunning in its requirements is only a phantom it may be of terror, as was the case with the Fugitive Slave bill; but not a living letter. It is not practically obeyed. Sometimes it is evaded; sometimes it is openly set at naught. And now it is my duty to warn you that the national freedman still needs your protection. His ancient master is already in the field conspiring against him. That traditional experience, that infinite audacity, that insensibility to human rights, which so long upheld slavery, are aroused anew. No longer able to hold him as slave, the ancient master means to hold him as dependent and to keep him in his service, personal and political, thus substituting a new bondage for the old. Unhappily he finds at the North a political party which the rebellion has not weaned from that unnatural Southern breast where it drew its primitive nutriment; and this political party now fraternizes in the dismal work by which peace is postponed; for until the national freedman is safe in his rights there can be no peace. You may call it peace; but I tell you it is not peace. It is peace only in name. Who does not feel that he treads still on smothered fires? Who does not feel his feet burn as he moves over the treacherous ashes? If I wished any new motive for opposition to the Democracy, I should find it in this hostile alliance. Because I am for peace, so that this whole people may be at work; because I desire tranquillity, so that all may be happy; because I seek reconciliation, so that there shall be completest harmony, therefore I oppose the Democracy, and now denounce it as disturber of the national peace. The information from the ex-rebel States is most painful. Old rebels are crawling from hiding places to resume their former rule, and what a rule! Such as might be expected from the representatives of slavery. It is the rule of misrule, where the Kukiux Klan takes the place of missionary and schoolmaster. Murder is unloosed. The national freedman is the victim, and so is the Unionist. Not one of these States, where intimidation with death in its train does not play its part. Take that whole Southern tier from Georgia to Texas, and add to it Tennessee, and, I fear, North Carolina and Virginia also—for the crime is contagious—and there is small justice for those to whom you owe so much. That these things should occur under ANDREW JOHNSON was natural; that reconstruction should encounter difficulties after his defection was natural. The great English moralist—another JOHNSON—did not wonder that a dog in chains danced no better, but that it danced at all; and I do not wonder that reconstruction with the chains upon it succeeded no better, but that it succeeded at all. ANDREW JOHNSON is now out of the way, and in his place is a patriot President. Public opinion must come to his support in this necessary work. There is but one thing these disturbers feel; it is power; and this they must be made to feel; I mean the power of an awakened people, directed by a Republican Administration, vigorously, constantly, surely, so that there shall be no rest for the wicked.

REPUDIATION.

If I could forget the course of the Democracy on these things, as I cannot, there is still another chapter for exposure, and the more it is seen the worse it appears. It is that standing menace of repudiation, by which the national credit at home and abroad suffers so much, and our taxes are so largely increased. It will not do to say that no National Convention has yet announced this dishonesty. I charge it upon the party. A party which repudiates the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence—which repudiates equality before the law—which repudiates the self-evident truth that government is founded only on the consent of the governed, which repudiates what is most precious and good in our history—and whose chiefs are now engaged in cunning assault upon the national creditor—is a party of repudiation. This is its just designation. A Democrat is a repudiator. The repudiation gospel, according to Mr. PENDLETON, is now preaching in Ohio; and nothing is more certain than that the triumph of the Democracy in our country would be a blow not only at the national freedman, but also at the national creditor. There would be repudiation for each. The word "repudiation," in its present sense, is not old. It first appears in Mississippi, a Democratic State. If the thing were known before, never before did it assume the same hardihood of name. It was in 1841 that a Mississippi Governor, in a message to the Legislature, used this word in regard to certain State bonds, and thus began that policy by which Mississippi was first dishonored, and then kept poor; for capital was naturally shy of such a State. Constantly, from that time, Mississippi had the "bad eminence" of this transaction; nor is the State more known as the home of JEFFERSON DAVIS than as the home of repudiation. Unhappily, the nation suffered also; and even now, as I understand, it is argued in Europe, to our discredit, that, because Mississippi repudiated, the nation may repudiate also. If I refer to this example, it is because I would illustrate the mischief of the Democratic policy, and summon Mississippi to tardy justice. A renegade State cannot afford to bear the burden of repudiation; nor can the nation and the sisterhood of States forget misconduct so injurious to all. I have pleasure at this point, in referring to an early effort in the *North American Review* by an able lawyer, for a time an ornament of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. B. R. CURTIS, who argues most persuasively that, where a State repudiates its obligations to the detriment of foreigners, there is a remedy through the National Government. But the article contains a warning applicable to the present hour which I quote:

> "The conduct of a few States has not only destroyed their own credit and left their sister States very little to boast of, but has so materially affected the credit of the whole Union, that it was found impossible to negotiate in Europe any part of the loan authorized by Congress in 1842. It was offered on terms most advantageous to the creditor; terms which in former times would have been eagerly accepted; and after going a begging through all the Exchanges of Europe, the agent gave up the attempt to obtain the money in despair."—*North American Review for January, 1844, Vol. 58, p. 150.*

As the fallen drunkard illustrates the evil of intemperance, so does Mississippi illustrate the evils of repudiation. Look at her. But there are men who would degrade our Republic to this wretched condition. Forgetting what is due to our good name as a nation at home and abroad,—forgetting that the public interests are bound up with the public faith, involving all economies, national and individual—forgetting that our transcendent position has corresponding obligations, and that, as nobility once obliged to great duty—*noblesse oblige*—so does Republicanism now, there are men who, forgetting all these things, would carry our Republic into this terrible gulf so full of shame and sacrifice. They begin by subtle devices, but already the mutterings of open repudiation are heard. I denounce them all, whether device or muttering, and I denounce that political party which lends itself to the outrage.

REPUDIATION IS CONFISCATION.

Repudiation means confiscation, and, in the present case, confiscation of the property of loyal citizens. With unparalleled generosity the nation has refused to confiscate rebel property! and now it is proposed to confiscate loyal property. When I expose repudiation as confiscation, I mean to be precise. Between two enactments, one requiring the surrender of property without compensation, and the other declaring that the nation shall not and will not pay an equal amount due according to solemn promise, there can be no just distinction. The two are alike. The former might alarm a greater number, because on its face more demonstrative. But analyze the two, and you will see that in each private property is taken by the nation without compensation and appropriated to its own use. Therefore do I say repudiation is confiscation.

PAYMENT IN GREENBACKS.

A favorite device of repudiation is to pay the national debt in greenbacks—in other words to pay bonds bearing interest with mere promises not bearing interest, violating, in the first place, a rule of honesty, which forbids such a trick, and, in the second place, a rule of law, which refuses to recognize an inferior obligation as payment of a superior. Here, in plain terms, is repudiation of the interest and indefinite postponement of the principal. This proposition, when first broached, contemplated nothing less than an infinite issue of greenbacks flooding the country, as France was flooded by assignats, and utterly destroying values of all kinds. Although in its present more moderate form it is limited to payment by existing greenbacks, yet it has the same radical injustice. Interest-bearing bonds are to be paid with non-interest bearing bits of paper. The statement of the case is enough. Its proposer would never do this thing in his own affairs, but how can he ask his country to do what honesty forbids in private life?

TAXATION OF BONDS.

Another device is to tax the bonds, when the money was lent on the positive condition that the bonds should not be taxed. This, of course, is to break the contract in another way. It is repudiation in another form. To argue these questions is happily unnecessary, and I allude to them only because I wish to exhibit the loss to the country from such attempts. This can be made plain as a church door. And here I must ask attention to details.

EXTRA INTEREST CAUSED BY SCHEMES OF REPUDIATION.

The total debt of our country on the 1st September, aside from the sixty millions of bonds issued to the Pacific Railway, was $2,475,962,501; and here I mention, with great satisfaction, that since the 1st March last the debt has been reduced $49,500,000. The surplus revenue now accruing is not less than $100,000,000 a year, and will be, probably, not less than $125,000,000 a year, of which large sum not less than $75,000,000 must be attributed to the better enforcement of the laws and the economy now prevailing in all departments. And here comes the practical point. Large as is our surplus revenue, it should have been more, and would have been more but for the repudiation menaced by the Democracy. This can be shown easily. If we look at our bonded debt, we find it is now $2,107,936,300, upon which we pay not less than $124,000,000 in annual interest, the larger part at six per cent., the smaller at five per cent. gold. The difference between this interest and that paid by other Powers is the measure of our annual loss. English Three per cents and French Fours are firm in the market; but England and France have not the same immeasurable resources that are ours; nor is either so secure in its Government. It is easy to see that our debt could have been funded without paying more than four per cent., but for the doubt cast upon our credit by the dishonest schemes of repudiators. "Payment in greenbacks" and "taxation of bonds" are costly cries. Without these there would have been $40,000,000 to swell our surplus revenue. But this sum, if invested in a sinking fund at four per cent. interest, would pay the whole bonded debt in less than thirty years. Such is our annual loss. The sum total of this loss directly chargeable upon the repudiators is more than one hundred millions, already paid in taxes; and much I fear, fellow-citizens, that before the nation can recover from the discredit inflicted upon it, another hundred millions will be paid in the same way. It is hard to see this immense treasure, wrung by taxation from the toil of the people, to pay these schemes of a dishonest Democracy. Do not forget that the cost of this experiment is confined to no particular class. Wherever the tax-gatherer goes there it is paid. Every workman pays it in his food and clothing; every mechanic and artisan in his tools; every housewife in her cooking stove and flatiron; every merchant in the stamp upon his note; every man of salary in the income tax; aye, even every laborer in his wood, his coal, his potatoes and his salt. Many of these taxes imposed under duress of war will be removed soon I trust; but still the enormous sum of $40,000,000 annually must be contributed by the labor of the country until the world is convinced that, in spite of Democratic menace, the Republic will maintain its plighted faith to the end. People wish to reduce taxation. I tell you how. Be honest. Let no doubt rest upon the public faith. Then will the present burdensome taxation grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." It is the doubt which costs. It is with our country, as with an individual, the doubt obliges the payment of extra interest. To stop that extra interest we must keep faith.

ABSURDITY AND AGGRAVATION.

As we look at the origin of the greenback we shall find a new motive for fidelity. I do not speak of that patriotic character which commends the national debt; but of the financial principle on which the greenback was first issued. It came from the overruling exigencies of self-defence. The national existence depended upon money which could be had only through a forced loan. The greenback was the agency by which it was collected. The disloyal party resisted the passage of the original act, prophesying danger and difficulty. But the safety of the nation required the risk and the Republican Party assumed it. And now this same disloyal party, once against the greenback, insist upon continuing in peace what was justified only in war—insist upon a forced loan, when the overruling exigencies of self-defence have all ceased, and the nation is saved. To such absurdity is this party now driven. The case is aggravated when we consider the boundless resources of the country, through which in a short time even this great debt will be lightened, if the praters of repudiation are silenced. Peace, financially as well as politically, is needed. Let us have peace. Nowhere will it be felt more than at the South, which is awakening to a consciousness of resources unknown while slavery ruled. With these considerable additions to the national capital five years cannot pass without a sensible diminution of our burdens. A rate of taxation *per capita*, equal to only one-half that of 1866, will pay even our present interest, all present expenses, and the entire principal, in less than twenty years. But to this end we must keep faith.

REPUDIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The attempt is aggravated still further, when it is considered that repudiation is impossible. Try as you may, you cannot succeed. You may cause incalculable distress and postpone the great day of peace, but you cannot do this thing. The national debt never can be repudiated. It will be paid, dollar for dollar, in coin, with interest to the end. How little do these repudiators know the mighty resisting power which they encounter! How little the mighty crash which they invite. As well undertake to move Mount Washington from its everlasting base, or shut out the ever-present ocean from our coasts. It is needless to say that the crash would be in proportion to the mass affected, being nothing less than the whole business of the country. Now, it appears from investigations making at this moment by Commissioner WELLS, whose labors shed such light on our financial questions, that our annual product reaches the sum of seven thousand millions of dollars. But this enormous amount depends for its value upon exchange, which in turn depends upon credit. Destroy exchange, and even these untold resources would be an infinite chaos, without form and void. Employment would cease, capital would waste, mills would stop, the rich would become poor, the poor, I fear, would starve. Savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies would disappear. Such would be the mighty crash; but here you see also the mighty resisting power. Therefore, again do I say, repudiation is impossible. Mr. BOUTWELL is criticised by the Democracy because he buys up bonds, paying the current market rates, when he should pay the face in greenbacks. Very well. Suppose the Secretary, yielding to these wise suggestions, should announce his purpose to take up the first $10,000,000 of five-twenties, paying the face in greenbacks. What then? "After us the deluge," said the French King; and so, after such notice from our Secretary, would our deluge come. At once the entire bonded debt would be reduced to greenbacks. The greenback would not be raised; the bond would be drawn down. On the purchase of $10,000,000 the nation would seem to save $2,000,000; but the bondholders would lose the difference between present rates and par, being twenty per cent. on $1,600,000,000. All this at once. But who can measure the consequences? Bonds would be thrown upon the market. From all points of the compass, at home and abroad, they would come. Business would be disorganized. The fountains of the great deep would be broken up and the deluge would be upon us.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Among the practical agencies to which the country owes much already, are the national banks. They cannot fail to be taken into account in all financial discussions. As they have done good where they are now established, I would gladly see them extended, especially at the South and West, where they are much needed and where abundant crops already supply the capital. But this can be done only by removing the currency limitation in the existing Bank act. Here I should like the condition that for every bank note issued a greenback should be canceled, thus substituting the bank note for the greenback. In this way our greenbacks would be reduced in volume, while the demand for currency would be supplied by the banks. This would be an important stage toward specie payments, which I am unwilling to see postponed, while the national banks in the South and West, founded on the bonds of the United States, would be a new security for a national credit.

PUBLIC FAITH.

Thus, fellow-citizens, at every turn are we brought back to one single point, the public faith, which cannot be dishonored without infinite calamity. The child is told not to tell a lie; but this injunction is the same for the full-grown man and for the nation also. We cannot tell a lie to the national freedman or to the national creditor; we cannot tell a lie to anybody. That word of shame cannot be ours. But falsehood to the national freedman and the national creditor is a national lie. Breaking promise with either, you are dishonored, and liar must be stamped upon the national forehead. Beyond the ignominy which all of us must bear will be the influence of such a transgression in discrediting republican government, and the very idea of a Republic. For weal or woe, we are an example. Mankind is now looking to us, and just in proportion to the eminence we have reached is the eminence of our example. Already we have shown how a Republic can conquer in arms, offering millions of citizens and untold treasure at call. It remains for us to show how a Republic can conquer in a field more glorious than battle, where all these millions of citizens and all this untold treasure uphold the public faith. Such an example will elevate republican government, and make the idea of a Republic more than ever great and splendid. Helping here, you help not only your own country, but you help humanity also; you help liberal institutions in all lands; you help the downtrodden everywhere, and all who struggle against the wrong and tyranny of earth. The brilliant Frenchman, MONTESQUIEU, in that remarkable work which occupied so much attention during the last century, the *Spirit of Laws*, pronounces honor the animating sentiment of royalty; but virtue the animating sentiment of a Republic. It is for us to show that he was right; nor can we depart from this rule of virtue without disturbing the order of the universe. Faith is nothing less than a part of that sublime harmony by which the planets wheel surely in their appointed orbits, and nations are summoned to justice. Nothing too lofty for its power; nothing too lowly for its protection. It is an essential principle in that divine Cosmos, without which all is confusion. All depends upon faith. Why do you build? Because you have faith in those laws by which you are secured in person and property. Why do you plant? Why do you sow? Because you have faith in the returning seasons, faith in the generous skies, faith in the sun. But faith in this Republic must be fixed as the sun, which illuminates all. I cannot be content with less. Full well I see that every departure from this great law is only to our ruin, and from the height we have reached, the fall will be like that of the ancient God from the battlements of Heaven:

> "From morn
> To noon he fell; from noon to dewy eve—
> A Summer's day, and with the setting sun
> Dropt from the zenith, like a falling star."

It only remains that we should do all that we can to preserve this public faith. For myself, I see nothing more practical at this moment than, first, at all points to oppose the Democracy, and, secondly, to insist that yet a while longer ex-rebels shall be excused from copartnership in Government. I will not be outdone by anybody in clemency; nor, at the proper time, will I be behind any one in opening all doors of office and trust. But this time has not yet come. There must be security for the future, unquestionable and ample, before I am ready, and this I would require, not only for the sake of the national freedman and the national creditor, but for the sake of the ex-rebel himself, whose highest interest is in that peace where all controversy shall be extinguished forever. The ancient historian declares that the ancestors of Rome, the most religious of men, took nothing from the vanquished but the license to do wrong—*majores, nostri, religiosissimi mortales, nihil victis eripiebant praeter injuriae licentiam.* These are the words of SALLUST. Permit me to say that I know no better example for our present guidance. Who can complain if men recently arrayed against their country are told to stand aside until all are secured in their rights? Even in the uncertainty of the future it is easy to see that the national freedman and the national creditor have a common fortune. In the terrible furnace of war they were joined together, nor can they be separated so long as the rights of the two are in question. Therefore, could my voice reach them, I would say—"Freedmen, stand by the creditor; creditor, stand by the freedman." And to the people I would say, "Stand by both."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From affairs at home I turn to affairs abroad, and here I wish to speak cautiously. In speaking at all I break a vow with myself not to open my lips on these questions except in the Senate. I yield to friendly pressure. And yet I know no reason why I should not speak. It was TALLEYRAND, who to somebody apologizing for what might be an indiscreet question, replied that an answer might be indiscreet, but not a question. My answer shall at least be frank. In our foreign relations there are with me two cardinal principles which I have no hesitation to avow at all times; first, peace with all the world, and secondly, sympathy with all struggling for human rights. In neither of these would I fail, for each is essential. Peace is for us a universal conqueror. Through peace the whole world will be ours. Filled with the might of peace, the sympathy we extend will be next to an alliance. Following these plain principles, we should be open and allow foreign nations to know our sentiments, so that even where there is a difference there shall be no just cause for offence.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In this spirit I would now approach Spain. Who can forget that great historic monarchy, whose empire encircled the globe, and whose kings were lords of mankind? Patron of that renowned navigator, through whom she became the discoverer of this hemisphere, her original sway within it surpassed that of any other power. At last her extended possessions on the main land, won by CORTEZ and PIZARRO, loosed themselves from her grasp. Cuba and Porto Rico, islands of the Gulf, remained. And now Cuban insurgents demand independence as a nation. For months they have engaged in deadly conflict with the Spanish power. Ravaged provinces and bloodshed are the witnesses. The beautiful island, where sleeps CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, with the epitaph that he gave to Castile and Leon a new world, is fast becoming a desert, while the nation to which he gave the new world is contending for its last possession there. On this simple statement two questions occur, first, as to the duty of Spain, and secondly, as to the duty of the United States. Unwelcome as it may be to that famous Castilian pride, which has played so lofty a part in modern Europe, Spain must not refuse to see the case in its true light; nor can she close her eyes to the lesson of history. She must recall how the thirteen American colonies achieved independence against all the power of England—how all her own colonies on the American main achieved independence against her own most strenuous efforts—how at this moment England is preparing to release her northern colonies from their condition of dependence; and recalling these examples, it will be proper for her to consider if they do not illustrate a tendency of all colonies, which was remarked by an illustrious Frenchman, even before the independence of the United States. Never was anything more prophetic in politics than when TURGOT, in 1750, said: "Colonies are like fruits, which hold to the tree only until maturity, when, sufficient to themselves, doing what Carthage did what some day America will do." Has not Cuba reached this condition of maturity? Is it not sufficient for itself? At all events, is victory over a colony contending for independence worth the blood and treasure it will cost? These are serious questions which can be answered properly only by putting aside all passion and prejudice of empire, and calmly confronting the actual condition of things. Nor must the case of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

The Truth About Cuba Known at Last in Madrid.

The Effect Produced by the Note of General Sickles.

The Feeling Abroad on Recent American Stock Operations.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM

A Letter from Louis Blanc on the Exiled Orleans Princes.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Sept. 9, and Queenstown Sept. 10, reached this port early yesterday morning. The *Scotia*, from Liverpool Sept. 11, and Queenstown Sept. 12, arrived soon afterward. The news is later by five days than that already at hand.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Great Excitement in Madrid—The Truth Out About Cuba—The Journals Calling for a War with the United States—Important Communication of General Sickles to the Spanish Government—A Lecture and a Threat, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

We are in the midst of a commotion such as I have not witnessed since the outbreak of the Revolution. The Press, the clubs, the *casinos*, the *cafés*, the street-corners, all, are excited. One topic alone is in every man's mouth, one word alone breathed in the streets. That topic and that word is "Cuba."

For the first time since the insurrection began there, the people of Spain have awoke to its reality, and the very idea of the possibility of the loss of the island has come upon them like a thunder clap. So careful has the Government been to suppress every item of news except what gave a colorable view to the ability of the large force out there to suppress the insurrection, that the people of Spain have been kept in complete ignorance of the actual state of affairs. Every scrap of rebel success, every defeat of the troops or volunteers is, by a skillful management of the Madrid Press, hidden from public knowledge, while of the deeds of blood and barbarity, the wholesale executions, at one time with, at another time without, trial, not a word ever appears. Now and then the public are treated to a copy of a telegraphic dispatch announcing some victory, or success of the troops, and full of assurances of the excellent manner in which things are going on, and the certainty of a speedy end to the war. If the people were a reflecting people at all, they would long ago have put two and two together, and asked themselves to reconcile these flattering assurances with the preparations making to send out 8,000 more troops as soon as the season permits. But they don't reflect, and so they have gone on cajoling themselves with the idea that the Pearl of the Antilles is still to continue a jewel in the crown of San Fernando. But the sweet dream has been suddenly dissipated by the *Epoca*, which, notwithstanding its being the Isabellero and Alfonsista organ of Madrid, is one of the best-edited and best-informed papers in Spain. On Sunday night it published the following:

"The news the last mail has brought from Havana is so gloomy that it would almost make us despair of the pacification of the island were it not for the hopes inspired by the patriotism of the Spaniards there, and the unanimous voice of the Press here, which continues to clamor for the immediate increase of the forces destined to combat that lamentable insurrection, as well as the efforts which, to secure this object, we know the Government is making. Nevertheless we should like to see more activity and decision. Four, six or eight thousand men (which is all that we are now able to send to Cuba) will perhaps be sufficient to maintain the *status quo* on the theatre of operations, but they will not be sufficient to annihilate the rebellion, much less to inspire confidence in the reëstablishment of a durable peace. They do not correspond to the demonstration of force and decision it is incumbent on us to make, so that not only the insurrectionists, but also those who aid and protect them, may see that we are resolved to sacrifice our last man and our last dollar in defence of the honor of Spain, which would be tarnished by our ignominious expulsion from the shores of Cuba. What is required to reinforce effectively the army of operations in that island? Men, vessels to transport them, and, above all, money, with which, well spent, we may procure all that is wanted to secure the happy termination of the war. Soldiers, officers and chiefs willing to take the field are not wanting, nor are ships either, seeing that the Government have at their disposal the steamers of the Company LOPEZ, and the vessels of war which the Minister of Marine could get ready. As to money, we can count on the inexhaustible disinterestedness and patriotism of the Spaniards of Cuba, and we believe we could also appeal successfully to the realization of a loan, whose bonds it would be easy to place in Spain and elsewhere, if their emission and control were intrusted to a Junta composed of persons who have interests to preserve in the Antilles. Let us work by these, or by other means, with activity and constancy, and we shall soon procure all we want. Let us leave, for the present, political and social reforms, which not only augment the confusion reigning there, but distract attention from the true object we should propose to ourselves—namely, to complete the suppression of the insurrection. Let us then apply ourselves exclusively to the procurement of men, ships and money, and we shall readily find them. But let us say something about the news we have received by the last mail, and see if our fears are well founded, and whether the qualification of gloomy which we gave them is not, unfortunately, but too correct. We shall, with this object, make some extracts from the correspondence just come to our hands, and on which we place the greatest reliance from the impartiality of their authors and the positions which they occupy. One of them, after referring with regret to the events which occasioned the departure of General DULCE, says:

> "General CABALLERO DE RODAS arrived, fresh hopes were excited, and up to the present time volunteers and non-volunteers, Spaniards and foreigners, all of us, have placed our trust in him. While he did all that was in his power to give the rebels no respite, in spite of the scanty forces to which the army has been reduced, he sedulously applied himself to the task of diminishing expenses and controlling the wastefulness of the Administration. Notwithstanding all these efforts, you may credit me when I say that the situation is daily becoming worse, and that the Eastern Department is in great danger. It is known positively that in October or later an attempt will be made by the insurgents to invade the jurisdiction of Colon, Cardenas and Matanzas. There has already been an attempt of this kind at Macagua, and it is known that numerous groups of colored people and Asiatic colonists are uniting in the swamps Zapata and Cochinos, and close to Caimito. It is said they have been looked after, and that no trace of them could be found; nevertheless we are assured they have encampments in the plantations. I may be and I hope I am mistaken, but I have the conviction that in but few estates will sugar be made this year. The planters will only be able to save, at least in great part, the next crop, if by the middle of October you can send us in one expedition from 15,000 to 20,000 men." "The coasts," continues the writer, "are badly guarded, and it is impossible to protect them better, for the few vessels of light draft which we have are foul in the bottom, and have their engines in bad order from the uninterrupted service which they have been rendering since the beginning of the insurrection. Meantime the gunboats which are being constructed for us in the United States are being embargoed, and the insurgents in Havana labor with incredible activity, and appear to be full of confidence in the success of their enterprise," &c.

In this tone of discouragement are couched all the letters which we have received by the last mail from Havana, and it appears useless for us to weary our readers with the repetition of such gloomy anticipations. But we must be permitted to call the attention of the Government to some of the points they contain. If the few vessels of light draft which we have there have become useless for the service, a result we can very well comprehend, and for the very reason that they are few and the coasts of Cuba extensive and easily approached, it becomes all the more necessary to multiply them by incessant efforts; and in regard to the gunboats building in the United States, they should be freed from all claims against them and their construction pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The coasts of Cuba remain more than ever open to the expeditions of men, arms and munitions, which are sent to the insurrectionists by agents who work with untiring activity in the neighboring nation. We suppose that the Government and our representative in Washington will by this time have made the proper remonstrances to have this unjust embargo raised, but if unfortunately, which we do not believe, our reclamation should prove unsuccessful, it is necessary that remembering what we were, we shall place ourselves in an energetic attitude and give those who treat us in this unfair manner, to understand that if this course is continued we will fight them, for to such a state of things we prefer an open war, in which we shall not want allies, and in which we give our enemies trouble by sheltering the privateers that will prey on their commerce. But the Government of the United States is just, and has an interest in the pacification of the Island of Cuba. Let us be firm in our remonstrances, and they will produce the favorable result to which we aspire. Another thing to which we should call the attention of the Government is the proximity of the crops. If what is stated in the extract from the letter we have given respecting the concentration of the colored people and Asiatics in the insalubrious and inextricable swamps of Zapata and Cochinos should prove to be correct, it will be easy for them to make flying visits to the most fruitful centres of the sugar production, and destroy, in a few days, by incendiarism, the most productive property of the Island of Cuba. Although all that our friend says may not be quite true, it is highly probable that the insurrectionists will do all they can to destroy these estates, for by so doing they would be depriving us of the great resource on which we count to be able to resist them; and so sad experience teaches us they are not scrupulous in the choice of means to carry on the war. Keeping in view the fact that the sugar has produced in the present year nearly sixty millions of dollars, and that the export duties on sugar are one of the principal sources of revenue on which we depend to sustain the war, the importance of preserving the crop from destruction is self-evident.

Other letters tell us that the rebels are making incessant efforts to get the Vuelta de Abajo also to rebel, and should these efforts prove successful we shall find ourselves deprived of the tobacco crop, which is, next to sugar, the most productive article of the Island of Cuba. It is unnecessary that we should continue to dwell on the danger now being incurred there. We have said sufficient to convince every one that we should make a supreme effort, and employ every possible means to assemble in Cuba with the greatest promptitude an army which will not only finish the insurrection, but proclaim to both friends and enemies that we are disposed to defend the island at all cost."

The foregoing extract from the *Epoca* went the rounds of the journals on Monday, some commenting upon it and urging prompt measures on the part of the Government,—others merely copying it without remark. The result was, that by mid-day on Monday every man was asking his neighbor, Can these tidings be true? and the excitement became intense. At 10 o'clock on Monday night, as soon as the *Epoca* and *Correspondencia*, which are evening papers, came out, there was a rush to buy them to see if they contained any fresh news. The latter was silent, but the *Epoca* had an article more startling than the one just quoted, and which has set all Madrid in an uproar. Its importance and possible historical interest tempt me to translate it literally for your readers. Most of yesterday (Tuesday) morning's papers reproduced it, some with the addition of comments of extreme severity on the United States Government for its presumption and alleged violation, or intended violation, of the Neutrality laws:

"News of deep gravity," says the *Epoca*, "have arrived to afflict our hearts as Spaniards. It is said that the representative of the United States, General SICKLES, *whose presence has been of gloomy omen for the interests of our country*, has handed, in compliance with the orders of his Government, a note to ours, in which he announces that the state of opinion in the North American Republic will probably oblige it to recognize the rebels of Cuba as belligerents! Something more the dispatch says, of which we ought not to make mention, for it does not come to us with the same certainty as the foregoing statement. The Ministers who have remained in Madrid have not come to any decision upon the matter that we can hear of, and have confined themselves to giving information of the dispatch to Señors PRIM and SILVELA and to our representatives abroad. When we wrote yesterday, under a most painful impression, our hearts told us that we might anticipate even greater evils. Cuba in danger! To this cry we ought not to answer with dismay, but with the spirited enthusiasm of better times. Cuba in danger! To save this beautiful portion of the Spanish possessions, the whole of our army ought to be at once transferred to those shores, and thus present a magnanimous exhibition of the energy and vitality of our country. If there be Carlists, if there be Republicans, if there be Isabellinos, if there be any other party who cherish the idea of combatting the present situation in Spain by force, maledictions will descend upon their heads if, at the moment it is indispensable to unite all our efforts, they do not forget their hatreds and grievances, to leave the Government the ability to save Cuba. The revolution has conceded the right of public meeting. What more fitting occasion could be found to exercise it than the present moment, when it is necessary to demonstrate to that great Republic, where public opinion is everything, that Spain has but one will when the salvation of the integrity of her territory is concerned? Let the men of all parties meet, in every city, every town, every village. The loss of Cuba will be the dishonor of the revolution. In the salvation of Cuba all our political parties are equally interested."

When the foregoing article got circulated yesterday morning the popular excitement was more intense than I can describe, and it still continues at fever heat. PRIM is still at Vichy, and so is Señor SILVELA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I suppose they will come back post haste. Next week 4,000 troops are to take their departure for Cuba, and the week after 4,000 more.

I have reason to believe General SICKLES' communication to the Spanish Government is by no means an abrupt threat to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans, but is a well-timed and energetic protest, not only in the name of the United States, but also in the name of common humanity, against the manner in which the war is being conducted in the island; and against the atrocities, the barbarities and unjust acts of violence with which the American accounts from there have teemed for so long a period. It is accompanied by a gentle hint that if Spain cannot conduct this war in a manner more conformable to the usages of civilized nations, the United States Government, in its own name and that of common humanity, may find it incumbent upon it to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Our Minister offers other recommendations which it would be well for Spain to listen to, but to which she will of course turn a deaf ear. Thus matters stand at present. The papers call on the Government to publish the dispatch of General SICKLES, but they refuse. The Cortes meet on the 1st of October, so it will not be long before the whole of the Government policy in regard to Cuba will be laid bare and thoroughly exposed.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

American Wisdom and Spanish Folly.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 10.

It would seem hardly credible that the American Government can contemplate the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, considering the confusion into which the prospect of a war with Spain would throw their commerce and finances, while Spain herself could have little to lose beyond the island, which she herself admits she must ultimately consent to abandon. On the other hand, whatever difficulties may arise, the folly of Spain will stand out as something unparalleled in the history of nations. Although a "categorical denial" was given to the statement at the time, it is well known to certain leading American capitalists and politicians, as well as to more than one Spanish statesman, that an authorized proposal was submitted from Washington two months ago for the recognition of the independence of the island, on the basis of a payment being made to Spain of 21,000,000 sterling in bonds indorsed by the United States.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

English Impressions of Recent Operations in Railroad Shares.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 10.

If confidence once utterly broken could be restored by new protestations, or by anything less than long years of amendment, certain representations that are now being circulated with regard to the notorious Erie Railway might, perhaps, raise a gleam of hope among the defrauded shareholders. But, like people in the hands of outlaws, they have come to the conclusion that it is useless to look for terms, and that if a new promise were made to them, there is no reason why, like those that have been made before, it should not be broken the moment it had served its purpose. The lesson has now been ineradicably learnt by the European public that in the State of New-York there is not a shadow of legal protection for investors in any of its securities, and that if in any given case the holders are not plundered of every dollar it is simply because in that specific instance the managers or directors happen to be persons who have a sense of distinction between their own property and the property of others. As regards the Erie line, it has been frequently alleged that there were means by which the foreign holders might bring their case before the Supreme Court of the United States with some hope of redress, but experience seems to show that this is practically a fiction, since efforts have unquestionably been made in that direction by sufferers who can get no tidings of any prospect of success. A libel suit, brought by some of the Erie managers against the NEW-YORK TIMES, was believed at one period to be likely to have the effect of bringing about, at all events, a full exposure by subjecting the complainants to the perils of a cross-examination upon oath; but even this proceeding appears to have died out or to have been indefinitely postponed, while at the same time, from evidence lately afforded, there is room to doubt whether any development of mendacity, provided it could be shown to have been financially successful, would draw forth any material symptoms of indignation on the part of the Wall-street public. Hence it is plain that if the European shareholders in the Erie Railway ever receive a dividend, or recover a dollar of their property, it will come in the shape of a voluntary act of grace from the parties who hold that property in unlimited control. Under the circumstances, the rumors now afloat, however improbable may be their fulfillment, are therefore, perhaps, the best that could be circulated. Any statement of the prospect of legal justice would deserve to be treated merely as a worn-out deception. Perhaps an assurance of intended amendment on the part of the Erie people is almost equally worthless, but we know that if they choose, in a fit of liberality, to throw something to the shareholders, they have the power to do so, whereas, as far as the law is concerned, we know that that has absolutely no power whatever. Accordingly, it is satisfactory to be told that the Erie managers, having effected a consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western, and also the Lake Shore line, with their own system, and thus obtained the command of an entire and first-rate western route, are about to put forth next month a report which will develop the advantages gained, and also the financial condition of the concern as it will stand at that date, and the course to be pursued for the future, one result being that they will then be restored to an official position on the New York Stock Board. At the same time, even assuming all these representations to be well founded, the English public must not lose sight of the contingency that any succeeding mail may bring the news that Commodore VANDERBILT, or Mr. DANIEL DREW, or some other veteran operator to whom the new arrangement may be distasteful, has commanded the New-York Legislature or the New-York Courts to set it aside in order that the property may again be torn up and appropriated for the benefit of rival combinations.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Official Text of the Document.

From the Journal Officiel.

[Extract from the Minutes of the Senate.]

SENATUS CONSULTUM.

We have sanctioned and sanction, and have promulgated and do promulgate, as follows:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may come, greeting.

ARTICLE 1. The Emperor and the Legislative Body have the initiation of laws.

ART. 2. Ministers depend only on the Emperor; they deliberate in council under his Presidency; they are responsible; they cannot be impeached but by the Senate.

ART. 3. Ministers may be members of the Senate or of the Legislative Body; they have the right of *entrée* in either assembly, and the right of speech whenever they demand it.

ART. 4. The sittings of the Senate are public; the demand of five members is sufficient to constitute a secret session.

ART. 5. The Senate may, while pointing out the modifications of which a law appears to it to be susceptible, provide that it shall be remitted for further consideration to the Legislative Body. It may, in any case, propose the promulgation of the law, and the law to the promulgation of which the Senate is opposed cannot be presented again to the Legislative Body during the same session.

ART. 6. At the opening of each session, the Legislative Body names its President, Vice-President and Secretaries. It also names its Questors.

ART. 7. Every member of the Senate or the Legislative Body has the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government. Orders of the day, with reason assigned, may be adopted. The reference to the bureaus of which orders of the day is a matter of right, when demanded by the Government. The bureaus will name a commission, on whose report the Assembly will decide.

ART. 8. No amendment can be taken into consideration unless it has been sent to the Commission charged to consider the *projêt de loi*, and communicated to the Government. When the Government and the Commission cannot agree, the Council of State shall pronounce its opinion, and the Legislative Body shall decide.

ART. 9. The budget of expenditure is presented to the Legislative Body in chapters and articles. The budget of each Ministry is voted chapter by chapter, agreeably to the schedule annexed to the present Senatus Consultum.

ART. 10. The modifications which may in future be made in the tariffs of customs or of postage by international treaties shall be binding only in virtue of a law.

ART. 11. The constitutional relations at present established between the Government of the Emperor, the Senate and the Legislative Body can be modified only by a Senatus Consultum. The formal relations between these powers are established by Imperial decree. The Senate and the Legislative Body make their own internal regulations.

ART. 12. All dispositions contrary to the present Senatus Consultum are abrogated, especially articles 8 and 13, the second paragraph of article 24, articles 26 and 40, the fifth paragraph of article 42, the first paragraph of article 43, article 44 of the Constitution; articles 3 and 5 of the Senatus Consultum of the 25th December, 1852, article 1 of the Senatus Consultum 31st December, 1861.

Deliberated and voted in session, at the Palace of the Senate, 6th September, 1869.

E. ROUHER, President.

The decree is countersigned by M. DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice and Worship.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Sympathy of American Citizens.

From the Morning Star, Sept. 12.

A meeting of Americans was held on the 4th inst. at the Langham Hotel, at which were present Hon. W. Douglas, of Philadelphia; Dr. B. Ford and Charles G. Howard, of Boston; Colonel Berton, H. De Paul, Captain Halpin, J. Seaton and A. Lewis, of New-York: P. Dwyer and W. Kaufman, of Chicago; F. Blanchard, of New-Orleans; and A. Monquin, of San Francisco. Colonel BERTON was elected Chairman, and H. DE PAUL and Captain HALPIN Secretaries. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, All free nations, and above all America, are most interested in the success of the peaceful transformation now going on in France from a personal to a more popular form of governments;

Whereas, Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, as the First Prince of the Imperial blood of France, and as the first citizen of his country, has, notwithstanding the difficulties of his most exalted and delicate position, nobly and fearlessly defended, in his late manly and eloquent speech before the French Senate, the cause of freedom, and claimed for the French people the full restoration of their rights as citizens;

Whereas, Such a courageous act, under the present circumstances, is well worthy of the Prince, who, during his visit to America in 1861, shortly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and in the beginning of our civil war, frankly expressed his sympathy for the cause of the North by anticipating the triumph of the flag which carried in its folds the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the most democratic and best Government in the world; who later strongly opposed the unfortunate French intervention in Mexico, and who has since remained the faithful advocate of Italian unity and the courageous champion of peoples' unities; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States of America, and in the name of our fellow-citizens, do hereby respectfully tender to Prince NAPOLEON our most heartfelt congratulations for his late manly speech before the French Senate, especially for that passage in it which refers to the superior advantages of the democratic form of government in the United States.

Resolved, That we, on this occasion, and through Prince NAPOLEON, send to France, the most ancient ally and friend of America, our best wishes for the gradual and peaceful restoration of her liberties, and for her early resumption of her rank among the freest nations of the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented in an appropriate manner to Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and be forwarded to the leading French, English and American newspapers.

After the reading of the above, and their adoption, cheers were called and most enthusiastically given for Prince NAPOLEON, JOHN BRIGHT, CHAS. DICKENS, GEORGE PEABODY and others. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*, expressing their best wishes for the continuance of friendly relations between the three great nations.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

Concerning the Banishment of the Princes.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In your article of to-day respecting the Orleans family, I read the following assertion:

"These Princes find themselves excluded from France by virtue of a decree of the Provisional Government of 1848, which condemned them to perpetual banishment as the children of the head of their House."

Will you allow me, in justice to the Government you mention, to contradict a statement which happens to be altogether inaccurate?

The decree alluded to was issued on the 26th of May, 1848. Now, as early as the 4th of May, the Provisional Government had spontaneously deposited their power in the hands of the National Assembly summoned by themselves.

It is not, therefore, with the Provisional Government that the responsibility of that decree rests, which you describe as having been "dictated by a reason of State in which vindictiveness had at that time at least as large a share as prudence."

Vindictiveness, Sir, had no share in any act of the Provisional Government. Even before the excitement of the struggle was over it had been the loudly-expressed feeling of the people of Paris that the Revolution of 1848 should be generous; and such was, to an unprecedented degree, the policy of the Provisional Government. All past offences were forgotten. There was no cry for vengeance. No royalist fell a victim to private or public resentment. Nor could anything exceed the solicitude of the Provisional Government toward the royal family. Agents were dispatched to the Havre with special directions to protect, if needed, the fallen monarch. The Duchess of MONTPENSIER, who had unnecessarily taken refuge at Mr. LASTEYRIE's, crossed France in perfect safety. The Duke of NEMOURS remained two days in Paris without molestation of any kind. A false rumor having become current that the Duchess of ORLEANS had been arrested at Mantes, orders were given that the Princess should be immediately released. Not only were the most bitter enemies of the Republic left unharmed, but they were actually allowed by the Provisional Government to rail at and calumniate the very men who made it a point to shield them.

As to the decree of the 26th of May, condemning the Princes of ORLEANS to perpetual banishment, it is worth noticing that many of those who voted for it had belonged to the Orleanist Party, whereas many voted against it who were Republicans. One of the latter was myself.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SEPT. 10. LOUIS BLANC.

GOETHE.

A Cry for the Poet's Literary Remains.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 10.

While we have our terrible posthumous revelations—true or false—about BYRON, Germany is alive with clamors for GOETHE's literary remains, which his grandchildren are accused of wantonly and frivolously secreting, against the express wish of the poet himself. Many years before his death GOETHE carefully arranged his papers and correspondence, and in his will he appointed RIEMER and ECKERMANN as editors. As to the correspondence, there was a special proviso only with regard to ZELTER's and SCHILLER's letters, the former of which were to be published immediately after GOETHE's death for the benefit of ZELTER's daughter; while the latter were to be published in 1850. *Eckermann's Conversations* show that GOETHE in January, 1831, had fully made up his mind to give the rest of his correspondence to the world without restrictions. To this hour, however, everything remains buried, save the letters of KNEBEL and Count REINHARD, which Chancellor VON MULLER arbitrarily made known—an indiscretion which caused GOETHE's family to reject his offer of acquiring both GOETHE's house and remains for the Bundestag for the sum of 70,000 thalers. When in 1849 the executors published, through SCHUCHARDT, a catalogue of all GOETHE's art and science collections, they declared their disappointment not to be able on that occasion to explain their strange reticence with regard to the delayed publication of the literary remains; but the fact was, they said, their lips were still sealed, and "they begged all those who sincerely and really loved and revered their grandfather" to suspend their judgment till such time when they would be able to give a full and distinct explanation, and they added, "The granting of so small and just a favor to the grandchildren might, perhaps, be the most natural and the truest outward sign of love toward the grandfather"—most mysterious words, which, since MULLER was then still alive, were respected and acted upon. Meanwhile, twenty more years have passed, everybody who could have been in the least degree concerned is dead and gone, and the only action taken by those dutiful executors has consisted in their steady resistance to their grandfather's will; and finally, worst of all, it has come to this, that these treasures are not even any longer accessible. This has exhausted public patience. There are angry protestations throughout the German Press. Nor is the matter thus buried out of sight of a nature to be passed over. Not only do these family archives contain GOETHE's diaries ever since 1775 or 1776, with endless little precious data for his still incomplete biography, but also his original letters from Italy, with the many personal passages omitted in the *Italian Journey*, the wealth of letters from the Ducal family, from the Duke and Prince AUGUST, of Gotha, from GOETHE's mother, HEDER, LAVATER, SCHLOSSER, DALBERG, the two HUMBOLDTS, VOSS, REICHARDT, and that multitude of statesmen, artists, writers, men and women, to whom GOETHE stood in long and intimate relation.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC's election as member of the Council General of Gers, has been annulled in consequence of a flaw in the transfer to him, by his father, of certain property, by right of which he went up for a seat in the Municipal Board.

The *Rappel* states that M. GAMBETTA has so far progressed toward recovery as to inspire his friends with confidence that he will be able to take his seat at the assembling of the Legislative Body. The orator's recovery may be attributed to the grape cure, which he is trying at Vevey with undoubted success.

M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, formerly Representative of the people in the Constitutional and Legislative Assemblies, who had been condemned to deportation and loss of civil rights for the part he took in the manifestation of June 13, 1849, has arrived in Paris with his wife in consequence of the late amnesty.

A terrible catastrophe had taken place at Ulm, in Wurtemberg. The members of a Catholic association were making an excursion on the Danube, in three large boats lashed together, as is sometimes done on that river, when the vessels, being suddenly caught in the current, were dashed against the piles of a mill and upset. Out of about fifty persons on board more than twenty were drowned.

CLEMENT HARWOOD, for some years a clerk in the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, in which his father is the senior partner, had been charged before the Lord Mayor with stealing bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000 from the firm. In consideration of the prisoner's youth, and his relationship to the head of the firm, the prosecutors asked leave to withdraw the charge, and the Lord Mayor, notwithstanding the important interests involved, allowed this course to be pursued.

The steamship *Frankfort* has lately arrived in Bremen from the docks of Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock. It is the sixteenth ship belonging to the North German Lloyd, and the first of their vessels intended for the service between Bremen and New-Orleans. Properly speaking the *Frankfort* will not open this line, as the North German Lloyd has already sent several ships to America to establish the necessary communications, but it will open the regular service on the 15th September.

The seventh session of the International Statistical Congress opened at the Hague on the 6th inst. After the first sitting the Congress is to be divided into five sections, which will respectively discuss the following subjects: The Theory and Application of Statistics; the Statistics of Civil and Commercial Law; Finance; Fisheries and Commerce, and the Transatlantic Possessions of Europe. Delegates were present from the United States, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, &c.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, has the following:

"The Reichsrath will probably meet between the 10th and 15th of November. The session of the Diets will therefore be closed toward that period. Some of these provincial assemblies will commence their sittings this week, and will be occupied first of all with the question of direct election by universal suffrage, the resolutions voted last year by two of them only on that subject not having been taken into consideration by the Government. As to the Hungarian Parliament, the time of its opening is not yet fixed, but the fact is certain that the regular sittings will not take place before the middle of October."

A Brussels letter in the *Journal of Liége* has the following: "Belgium has just been invited to take part in a Maritime Congress, which will be held at Naples in the Spring of next year. The question will not refer to the navy, for in that case the invitation could be hardly serious. The meeting will have to occupy itself with the interests of the merchant service and of international commerce. A naval exhibition will be held in connection with this assemblage."

An answer had been given at the Clerkenwell Police Court to a complaint made by a Mr. M'ALISTER, that his daughter had been permitted without his knowledge to leave a Roman Catholic convent at St. Pancras, and emigrate to America. It appeared that the matter was entirely beyond the control of the Superioress of the convent, and the Magistrates appeared to conclude from a letter of the young lady's, which was read, that she had sufficient reason for preferring New-York to London. The complaint was abruptly dismissed.

The Kirchentag, or Convocation, held at Stuttgard, had adopted by acclamation a reply to the Pope's manifesto to the Protestants and non-Catholics. The German divines decline altogether to recognize any right in the Pope to call them together, or of any ecclesiastical assembly to exercise authority over them. They record their determination that "the Bible shall never again be buried under the proud towers of lofty cathedrals."

The Federal Council, in reply to a circular note of Prince HOHENLOHE, the Bavarian Minister, has addressed a note to the European Governments, dated 9th April last, in reference to a common protest against any programme that might be laid down by the Ecumenical Council, and which might clash with the authority of the State, and declining to take any part in the Council. According to official information, the reply of the Federal Council states that, although it quite agrees with Prince HOHENLOHE in the principles expressed in his note relative to the duties incumbent on the State in the case of any interference by clerical councils, it is not in a position to protest previously, or to take preventive measures against any decisions which might be adopted by the Ecumenical Council without consulting the representatives of the State authorities. The Federal Council is the more bound, in view of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Swiss Confederation, to abstain from taking such steps, since the Council has known long what constitutional means exist to enable the Federal authorities to meet any decisions of the Ecumenical Council, which might contravene the principles of the Swiss Constitution, or disturb the peace among the various religious denominations.

Mr. F. C. MOREHEAD, who has been deputed by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to lay before the Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire questions affecting the supply of cotton from America, has addressed a long letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which appears in the Manchester *Examiner* of Sept. 10. Mr. MOREHEAD believes in the possibility of reviving the trade of Lancashire, and proposes for this purpose either that the surplus machinery of the manufacturing districts should be removed to the Southern States, where there is abundance of cotton to work profitably, or that Lancashire capital should be sent to buy land, import Chinese and cultivate cotton; or, "better than either," that a company should be organized to import into the Southern States 250,000 Germans and Chinese, who would be equal to the production, within two years, of an additional million of bales in the South for importation to Lancashire. The reason the people of the Southern States do not undertake this work themselves is, he says, that they have not the money for the purpose.

Schemes for constructing and laying submarine lines of telegraph from Europe to America, says the London *Times*, are being promoted with a rapidity which is marvelous when the magnitude of the projects is considered. We understand that the Ocean Telegraph Company intends to lay a new line from the southwest of Ireland to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. A new submarine system is also to be constructed between Germany and America. A concession granted by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to certain gentlemen interested in the scheme provides for the landing of the new cable at a suitable point of the North German sea-coast, and also for the erection near the place of landing of all the appliances necessary for its working. The Chancellor reserves to himself the right of selecting the point at which the cable is to be landed and connected with the telegraph lines of North Germany. He, on the other hand, will make the arrangements necessary for guarding against the malicious destruction of the cable, and for protecting it against injuries from vessels or fishing-boats. The incorporators may lay the line direct without touching any other territory than those of the two countries named, or, *via* England and Newfoundland, to any point between New-York and Boston. They have the option also of constructing a new cable, or of buying any submarine cable already existing, which may be available for their purpose. If the latter alternative be adopted, the Chancellor reserves to himself the right, before the purchase of the cable or cables, to cause the same to be examined with a view to test the working capacity as well as to consider the risks to which it or they may be subjected. He also reserves the right of refusing to allow the purchase.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. BRIGHT to Mr. LEONARD KABERRY, Jr., of Rochdale:

ROCHDALE, Sept. 8.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the newspaper. There are knaves in the world, and there are simpletons, and the one class preys on the other. The Tory Party is always driven to these tricks—they cannot otherwise appeal to the multitude. If they complain that too many Customs duties have been repealed, they will perhaps kindly tell the workingmen what duties they will put on again. Is it the duty on corn or cattle, or do they wish a duty on imported cotton? If a foreigner will not buy cheaply from us, will it mend the matter if we refuse to buy cheaply from him or from some other foreigner? If wages have risen from 20 to 50 per cent. since 1840, is this consistent with a wrong policy as to our foreign trade? The pamphlet to which you refer bears the marks of having been written in Bedlam. It is a mere confusion of figures, and is wholly without logic or sense. The good harvest will tend to restore health to the general trade of the country; and when we have a sufficient supply of cotton, Lancashire will recover from its present depressed condition. It is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports. I suspect the people of Lancashire will not fail to understand this. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

A "Lawyers' Congress," attended by some of the most eminent jurists of Germany, had just been held at Heidelberg, and had passed several resolutions on important social and judicial questions. Among these were the following: 1. Civil marriages should be recognized as a necessary principle of the relations between Church and State in the whole of Germany; and the State should make no objection to the marriage of persons of different religions. This was proposed by Dr. GNEIST, and passed against a minority of one only. 2. That Government sanction should not be required for the formation of joint-stock companies or other associations, but that the liability of each member of such a company should be unlimited. 3. A written document acknowledging a debt should be taken as sufficient proof of such debt, independently of the circumstances under which the debt was incurred. 4. As nearly all the objects of punishment are more effectually obtained by solitary confinement than by any other system of imprisonment, such confinement should be recognized by law as the regulated mode of executing sentences which involve the loss of liberty; exceptions to this rule might be made when necessary, either by the Judge or the Governor of the Prison. This resolution was passed almost unanimously.

HOME AGAIN.

The Cleveland Excursion East of the California Pioneers—Full List of the Members of the Party.

Two hundred California pioneers are expected in this City at 6:30 A. M. to-day. They left Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. last Thursday, in a special train of Pullman cars, *via* the great overland route. The entire distance traveled by them will be 3,187 miles. The Pioneer Association is composed of members who emigrated to the Pacific slope in 1849, their emblems being a spade and pick-ax. It is probable that the excursionists will be warmly welcomed on their arrival here. The following are the names and occupations of the excursionists:

FROM SACRAMENTO.

James McClatchy, President Sacramento Association California Pioneers, and editor Sacramento *Daily Bee*.

Albert Leonard, City Tax Collector and insurance agent, Ex-Secretary Sacramento Association California Pioneers.

A. D. Patterson, farmer and Ex-Sheriff.

Wm. Cummings and wife, jeweler.

James W. Coffroth and wife, attorney at law and Ex-Senator.

Jesse Morrill and son, orchardist.

Benjamin Bates, farmer.

Joseph Harris, liquors.

Wm. M. Siddons, liquor and cigar dealer.

A. C. Sweetser and wife, real estate and insurance agent.

Wm. Mace, wife and children, farmer.

Mrs. Dr. G. J. Phelan and children.

Asa P. Andrews, contrator and builder.

W. F. Knox and wife, contractor.

Mrs. E. Wadsworth.

William Johnston, farmer.

B. F. Howard, mechanic.

Wm. G. English, real estate agent.

T. M. Gregory, farmer.

Captain E. D. Shirland, Ex-County Clerk and real estate agent.

Henry Dalrymple, farmer.

D. D. Satterfield, sheep raiser.

R. Butterfield, carpenter.

W. L. Everett, stationer.

E. F. Aiken and wife, fruit grower.

Captain J. S. Ellison, veteran of the war of 1812.

James Lansing, Ex-Sheriff and farmer.

John Richards and wife, farmer.

John F. O'Bryon, clerk.

W. B. Freeman, master mechanic.

W. C. Felch, artist.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Chas. D. Carter, wife and sons, First Vice-President San Francisco Pioneers, real estate agent.

I. B. Purdy, merchant.

Samuel C. Gray, Santa Cruz Tannery.

Edwin Miller.

Dr. S. R. Harris.

Henry H. Ellis, policeman.

Thomas P. Dougherty.

Wm. A. Dunbar, teamster.

V. Bruce Gates.

Captain Wm. T. Sayward, merchant.

C. C. Butler and wife, real estate.

D. E. Root and wife, proprietor Russ House coaches.

Mrs. Captain DeWolfe.

William S. Cook.

George Sawyer, saloon keeper.

John A. Bauer, druggist.

Mrs. Chas. L. Parent.

Peter Craig and son, undertaker.

C. D. O'Sullivan and wife, importer paints and oils.

Robert White, news agent and stationer.

William Martin, Secretary San Francisco Fire Department.

John W. Ackerson, lumber dealer.

William H. Smith, saloon.

Samuel C. Harding, constable and Ex-Chief of Police.

John F. Killian.

William N. Wade, livery stable.

James T. Bennett.

Captain Frank Johnson, oyster saloon.

John Grant, marble dealer.

A. S. Peterson and wife, merchant.

Philo White, real estate.

S. D. Cunningham, collector.

Atkins Massey, undertaker.

Dr. J. M. Tewksbury.

Cornelius Storm, merchant.

J. R. Bachelder, mechanic.

W. W. Haney, wife and child, liquors.

J. W. Tucker, jeweler.

Lorenzo Hubbard, Surgeon U. S. Army.

David Norris, foreman *Daily Bulletin*.

W. P. Fuller, wife and children, merchant.

J. I. Spear, Jr., and wife, of Hickox & Spear, brokers.

Wm. Henly and daughter, Henly IXL Bitters.

H. T. Holmes and wife, lime dealer.

David Jobson, printer.

C. A. Litchfield, mechanic.

E. T. Cole, Revenue officer.

Ransom G. Moody, San Jose, lumber dealer.

A. C. Erkson and wife, San Jose.

L. F. Sanderson, San Jose, nursery man and orchardist.

Chas. B. Hensley, San Jose, California Steam Navigation Company.

Samuel Morrison and wife, Santa Clara.

Henry Voorman, Alamedia, distiller.

Henry Decker, Petaluma.

David Wharff, Petaluma, farmer.

H. A. Scofield, San Mateo, proprietor *San Mateo Gazette*.

D. W. Fanning, Stockton, merchant.

J. [illegible] Haines, Stockton, farmer.

Mrs. Anna [illegible], Stockton.

Mrs. Dr. Todd, Stockton.

William Saunders, Stockton, bricklayer.

S. H. Davis, Stockton, shipcarpenter.

H. Barnhart and wife, Stockton, farmer.

Wm. Canselow, Solano County.

Mrs. F. P. Burch, Benicia.

A. Powell and wife, Vallejo, lumber dealer.

C. B. Houghton, Vallejo, lumber dealer.

Judge Charles Lindsley, Marysville.

Newton Sewell and wife, Marysville, County Assessor of Yuba.

Mrs. S. M. Hoel, Marysville.

Joseph Lask, Marysville, merchant.

Captain S. B. Weedin, Auburn, Railroad Agent.

C. A. Tweed, Auburn, State Senator.

Mrs. J. E. Hale, Auburn.

Dr. J. R. Crandall and wife, Auburn, ditch owner and orchardist.

R. S. Egbert and wife, Colfax, merchant.

Isaac S. Chiles and wife, Yolo County, farmer.

H. N. Cummings, Yolo County, fruit raiser.

W. N. Brooks and wife, Yolo County, carpenter and ex-County Treasurer.

D. Megowan, Yolo County, farmer.

Wm. E. Wright, Yolo County, farmer.

W. B. Campbell and wife, Truckee, hotel keeper.

Daniel Willard, Placer County, miner.

C. W. Smith, Grass Valley, hotel keeper.

John A. Taylor, Grass Valley, miner.

E. W. Hiller and wife, Martinez, farmer.

Samuel S. Turner, Tuolumne, farmer.

A. W. Oakley, Yuba County, farmer.

J. Q. A. Ballard, Placerville, merchant.

W. W. Brown, Elko, miner.

J. W. Humphreys, Sutter, farmer.

Josiah Heacock, Ione City, merchant.

The excursionists bring two grey foxes with them for the Central Park.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

A meeting of the Commissioners took place yesterday, Commissioner GALWAY in the chair.

A resolution recommending that the engineers of steamers be relieved from patrol duty was referred.

A report was received from the Surveyor, stating that he had examined the premises of Messrs. SHOENBERG & Co., dealers in metals, of No. 20 Cedar-street, and found the flues of the building in a very dangerous condition and of faulty construction. The Surveyor recommended that the parties operating the furnaces be required to construct a separate flue upon the premises and discontinue operations until such arrangements shall have been completed. The recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Storage of Combustibles reported the following persons upon whose premises kerosene oil had been found below the standard test:

JAMES ILLINGWORTH, No. 1,007 Third-avenue; FERDINAND SLIEGER, No. 47 Essex-street; CHAS. BECKER, No. 315 Broome-street; WM. BECKER, No. 176 Ludlow-street; GEORGE L. SMITH, No. 40 East Broadway, liquid gas, and JOHN SMITH & Co., No. 177 Ludlow-street, liquid gas.

It was resolved that legal proceedings be instituted in the name of the Metropolitan Fire Department against the above-named offenders to enforce the collection of penalties incurred.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

A list of the first one hundred causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for the September term, 1869. (To be held at the new Court-house in the City of New-York.)

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 1.

Nos.
1—Baccio vs. The People.
2—Moran vs. The People.
3—Davis vs. The People.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 2.

4—Kerr vs. Kerr.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 3.

5—Chester vs. Dorr.
6—Dennis vs. Chittenden.
7—Purdy vs. Mitchell.
8—Baker vs. Baker.
9—Smith vs. Erie Railway Co.
10—Brown vs. Brown.
11—Chittenden vs. Fairchild.
12—Havens vs. Erie Railway Co.
13—Cope vs. Wheeler.
14—Young vs. Brush.
15—Walker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
16—Perrin vs. Myrick.
17—Schettler vs. Smith.
18—Quinn vs. Lloyd.
19—De Barrante vs. Dey Ermand.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 4.

20—Thayer vs. Clark.
21—Hough vs. Amer. Bap. Miss. Union.

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 4—Motions.

22—Julland vs. Grant.
23—Foot vs. Lathrop.
24—In the matter of the Evergreens, &c.
25—Flanagan vs. Cassidy.
26—Ryan vs. Vandercook.
27—Younkin vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
28—People ex rel Clute vs. Boardman.
29—Cottinet vs. Tallman and two other cases.

Reserved Cases.

30—Hunt vs. Singer.
31—People vs. Snyder.
32—Fisk vs. Riley.
33—Osgood vs. Wills.
34—Woodgate vs. Fleet.
35—Tucker vs. Griffin.
36—Union Manf'ing. Co., Conn. vs. Lounsberry.
37—Hutton vs. Babcock.
38—Fisher vs. Hall.
39—Stocker vs. Partridge.
40—Gillan vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
41—Parmelee vs. Cameron.
42—McIlvane vs. Egerton.
43—Mills vs. Stewart.
44—Tomlinson vs. Miller.

General Calendar Resumed.

202—Ford vs. Stevens.
203—Handel vs. Washington Marine Insurance Co.
204—Rowan vs. Case.
205—McDonald vs. Buffum.
206—Potter vs. Cornwell.
207—Kunzze vs. American Fire Exchange Insurance Co.
208—Lord vs. Ostrander.
209—Connaughty vs. Nichols.
210—Justice vs. Lang.
212—Penfield vs. Dunbar.
213—Kelly vs. Craco.
214—Day vs. Orient Mut'l Insurance Co.
215—Dubois vs. Hull.
216—Burnham vs. Onderdonk.
217—Wells vs. Doty.
218—Benson vs. Tilton.
219—Freelove vs. Cole.
220—Freeman vs. Charter Oak Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
221—Reed vs. McCourt.
222—Hamilton vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
223—Royce vs. Burt.
224—Lesley vs. Johnson.
225—Plumb vs. Tubbs.
226—Smith vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.
227—Gray vs. Palmer.
228—Mott vs. Coddington.
229—O'Brien vs. Smith.
230—Griffiths vs. Handenburgh.
231—Cole vs. De Peyster.
232—Heppock vs. Archibald.
233—Ellsworth vs. Lockwood.
234—Wolf vs. Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.
235—The Wayne and Ontario Collegiate Institute vs. Dininny.
236—Silliman vs. Deline.
237—Remsen vs. Graves.
238—Knapp vs. Wallace.
239—Wetmore vs. Brooklyn Gaslight Co.
240—Wetmore vs. Atlantic White Lead Co.
241—Hamilton vs. Medbury.
242—Putnam vs. Medbury.
243—Russell vs. Carrington.
244—Baker vs. Platner.
245—Davenport vs. Kelly.
246—Baker vs. Johnson.
247—Smith vs. Orser.
248—Underwood vs. Green.
249—Levin vs. Russell.
250—In the matter of the settlement of an account between S. G. Austin, Receiver, vs. Rawdon.
251—White vs. Carroll.
252—Hamilton vs. Van Rensselaer.
253—Chamberlain vs. Ayers.
254—Dyckman vs. Valient.
255—Freeman vs. Ogden.
256—Gillaume vs. Hamb'g and American Packet Co.
257—Mack vs. Patchin.
258—Burtis vs. Thompson.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
24—Collins vs. Collins.
25—Imperatori vs. Holbrook.
42—U. S. Ins. Co. of Baltimore vs. Heneken.
57—Morris vs. Miles.
58—Same vs. Same.
62—Hallgarten vs. Schafer
76—Brunges vs. Trapaga.
77—Marion vs. Hoffman.
85—Woltowsky vs. Pretzfelder,
92—West vs. Beckwith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Prentice vs. Mitchell.
3700—Feldman vs. Gebhard.
3169—Rafferty vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.
3262—Tibbal vs. Davenage.
3470—Benning vs. Morritz.
3491—Pinkerton vs. Gatens.
3560—Windmiller vs. Lewis.
3563—Osborne vs. Collins.
3602—Brod vs. Kluender.
3617—Adams vs. Richmond.
3622—Ring vs. Richmond.
3630—Chase vs. Jones.
3638—Metz vs. Dean.
3640—Pitt vs. Clifford.
3662—Van Buren vs. Thompson.
3663—Edmondston vs. O'Sullivan.
3702—De Long vs. Fowler.
3703—Goodwin vs. Goodwin.
3704—Schuster vs. Weinberg.
3705—Schiff vs. Gibbons.
3707—North vs. Schapen.
3709—Tasker vs. L. Jo. Brick Co.
3710—Thompson vs. Meyers.
3711—Berger vs. Leyback.
3712—Darron vs. Raymond.
3713—Monaghan vs. Clan Ronald.
3715—Welling vs. Eisenborn.
3716—Raymond vs. Rand.
3716½—Delmar vs. Sands.
3717—Claflin vs. Webb.
3718—Feldman vs. Harting.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The People vs. George Brown; burglary.
The People vs. Daniel O'Brien; rape.
The People vs. John Keating; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Henry J. Thompson; grand larceny.
The People vs. Moses Sickles; grand larceny.
The People vs. Maurice Connell; larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Plemer; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Wm. J. Ogden; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Morrow; burglary.
The People vs. Manuel Cortes; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Sutherland.

Getty *vs.* John Binsse, &c.; case settled.

James Clancy *vs.* George C. Byrne; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Norman Watchburry *vs.* Mary Ann Wilson; motion granted without costs.

Frederick Nolting *vs.* Charles H. Knelles; motion granted.

William H. Bailey *vs.* Lewis McCormick; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Johanna Werderberg *vs.* Frederick Vottler et al.; judgement for plaintiff, damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

Sidney H. Carr *vs.* Joseph Kohner; motion withdrawn without costs.

Michael Hollachu *vs.* Philip Levy; motion granted.

Eugene A. Heath et al. *vs.* Erie Railroad Company; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Barrett.

Feistel *vs.* Weissmann et al.; motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

WHAT IS COMMERCIAL PAPER.

In the matter of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 14th of April, 1869.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The alleged act of bankruptcy in this case is, that the Company, a corporation, on the 10th of March, 1869, being a merchant and trader, fraudulently stopped or suspended, and did not resume payment of its commercial paper within a period of fourteen days. Such paper consists of two instruments. One is a promissory note dated Nov. 13, 1868, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and reading as follows: "On demand, after date, we, the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company, promise to pay to the order of John E. Walsh, three hundred dollars, at the office of Company, value received." The other is a receipt or due bill, signed by the Treasurer of the Company, and in the words following: "Received, New-York, Nov. 7, 1868, from Mr. J. C. Brinck, two hundred dollars for the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company as a loan for their use, the same to be returned, due on demand." I do not think that, on the facts proven in this case, either of these instruments can be regarded as "commercial paper," within the meaning of those words in the thirty-ninth section of the bankruptcy act. The consideration of each of them was a loan of money made to the Company by the payee named therein. The consideration was unconnected with merchandise, trade or commerce, or with any mercantile trading or commercial transaction. The object to which the money borrowed by the Company was applied by it cannot affect the character of the instruments given as evidences of the indebtedness, even though it was previously known to the lenders that the money would be applied to such object. Both the instruments are payable on demand. The one to Brinck has no feature of negotiatricity on its face; and, although the note to Walsh is payable to his order, yet in view of the fact that it is made payable on demand, and of the actual consideration for it, its negotiable form is not sufficient to make it commercial paper within the thirty-ninth section. That section requires that the debtor must be a merchant or trader; must have fraudulently stopped or suspended payment of his commercial paper. This I understand to mean a fraudulent stoppage or suspension of payment of commercial paper given by him in his character as a merchant or trader. The note to Walsh and the due bill to Brinck were not thus given.

The petition must be dismissed with costs to be paid by the petitioning creditors.

For the petitioner, John Todd; for the debtors, J. D. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 22.

Before Judge Clerke.

A HOUSEHOLD SPECULATION.

George E. L. Hyatt vs. Charles L. Denman.—It appears from the affidavits and argument in this case that about the beginning of June last the defendant purchased from plaintiff carpets to the amount of $1,000, and about the same time defendant also purchased from Alexander Roux, Edward D. Bassford, William H. Lee and others furniture and other goods sufficient to furnish a house in Thirty-sixth-street.

In making these purchases the defendant gave as reference a man named Howell; and after the purchases were complete, the defendant executed a chattel mortgage to Howell, who foreclosed the same and bought in the goods at the sale. Plaintiff, discovering this state of facts, brought suit and replevined the goods, but a bond was executed by Howell, he himself being one of the sureties. Subsequently to the execution of this bond, Howell sold out the entire property, receiving in payment therefor $4,200, with which he left for the State of Pennsylvania. A judgment was entered in favor of plaintiff by default, and this judgment Howell now asks to have reopened.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

William Weston for motion, C. H. Glover opposing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Sidney H. Carr vs. Joseph Kohner.—In this case an action had been commenced for the recovery of certain moneys, and while the action was still pending the plaintiff, without the knowlege of his attorney, settled the case by accepting an amount less than that claimed, and leaving the attorney, as alleged, with an unpaid fee bill of $400. The attorney now seeks to annul the settlement unless plaintiff pay the amount of the fees. After hearing argument, Judge BARBOUR held that the papers on which such a motion is made must show fraud, and that it must appear also that the plaintiff is not able to pay the amount, for, if responsible, the attorney has a remedy against him in an action at law. He would, he said, (ironically,) protect poor attorneys, who could not protect themselves, against any fraud which might be attempted to be practiced upon them by their clients, but, in order to do so, the papers must show the facts to which he had already referred. He suggested, therefore, that the motion be withdrawn without costs and renewed on additional papers.

Samuel Hirsh for motion.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

On the opening of the Court this morning the Clerk called over the panel of jurors. Out of two hundred and fifty summoned only about twenty-five answered to their names, of whom sixteen were sworn in. Those not answering were fined $25 each. The Judge directed that an additional panel of one hundred jurors be summoned for Wednesday next, to which day the Court adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Judge Daly.

RIGHT OF A CORPORATION TO MORTGAGE ITS PROPERTY.

The Central Gold Mining Company vs. Samuel R. Platt et al.—An injunction had been issued in this case restraining the defendants from exercising certain rights under a mortgage executed to them by the Company, to secure the payment of bonds to the amount of $100,000. It was claimed that the mortgage was ineffective, because not made to secure a debt owing by the Company at the time of its execution, as provided by the statute. Judge DALY, in an opinion just rendered by him, denying the motion to dissolve the injunction says: "It (the mortgage) was made to secure the payment of $100,000 of bonds, and was made to the same persons to whom the bonds were given. No debt was contracted by the corporation in the business for which it was incorporated by executing these bonds to Belcher and Platt. Each bond recited that the corporation was indebted to the obligees in the amount for which the bond was given. But such was not the fact. It is not pretended that Belcher and Platt, either before or at the time of the execution of the bonds, had given to the Company the amount expressed in them, or any amount. It was by the sale of the bonds secured by the mortgage that the money was to be borrowed, and until the bonds had passed into the hands of persons who gave a consideration for them, and was lawfully entitled to compel the payment of them, no debt was incurred or contracted by the Company." In conclusion, he says: "To grant the motion therefore to dissolve the injunction would be to determine upon this preliminary injunction, that the Company had an undoubted right under the statute to make this conveyance, and this I am not prepared to hold. As the amount involved, however, is large; as the question is one of vital importance, or may be to the bondholders, and as many interests may be affected, I will, if the defendants desire it and put in an answer, direct that the cause be placed on the calendar for trial at the next term, when after all the proof is in, the questions involved may be more fully considered and more deliberately passed upon."

Before Judge Barrett.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

Counsel on behalf of one P. W. Neefus moved for an attachment against H. J. & A. H. Reavy for not paying over $600 collected by them on a judgment in favor of Neefus. H. J. Reavy appeared and put in an affidavit setting forth that he had nothing to do in the matter, he being merely a clerk to his brother. He also read an affidavit from his brother, A. H. Reavy, in which he admitted that he had received the money and had not paid it over. The Court ordered an attachment against A. H. Reavy, and in the case of H. J. Reavy reserved its decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

This Court held a brief session yesterday. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged in the case of Thomas Clark, charged with having stabbed a man named Frederick Benson. Christopher Score and Thomas Burns were tried and acquitted on a charge of having assaulted and robbed John McKeon, of No. 60 West Broadway. The Court then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 22, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	120	100	Hudson R. ex div.	170
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.c	121¼	1300	do.	167
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	120¾	200	do.........c	165
100,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	120⅛	200	do.........c	166
110,000	do.	120	100	do.	166¼
20,000	do.	119⅞	300	do.	167¼
100,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118¾	200	Reading	94
			3500	do.	94⅛
185,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	119	400	do.	94⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68,		1800	do.........b30	95⅛
	new	118¾	200	Lake S. & M. S..	93⅜
20,000	do	118⅞	1500	do.	93⅝
10,000	do.........b3	118⅞	1000	do.........s3	93⅝
4,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.,	109⅛	500	do.........s3	93⅝
10,000	do.	109	1000	do.	94
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.c.	55⅜	200	do.	94⅛
70,000	do.	55	70	do.	94⅛
5,000	do...bet. call	54½	20	Panama R.	250
10,000	N.C. St. 6s...s30	52	200	Cleve. & Pitts...c	106
10,000	N. Car. 6s., n..	47	200	do.........c	105¾
10,000	do...spec. tax	52	500	do.	106
15,000	do.	51½	100	C., C. Cin. & Ind..	73
20,000	do.	51⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.....c	72
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	90½	200	do.	72⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s...b3	86	2000	Chi. & N.W.	72⅜
15,000	do.........c	85⅞	1200	do.	72⅜
2,000	M. So. & F. Bds.	88⅛	100	do.	72
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	88	100	do.	72⅛
			40	do.	73
3,000	C. & R. I. 1st M Bds.	100	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	83⅛
			200	do.	83⅜
1,000	P., F.W. & C. 1st	100	1200	do.	83⅜
7,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	81	300	do.	83⅛
			1550	Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
10,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	91	500	do.	107⅛
20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	104½	100	do.........b20	108⅛
100	West. U. T.	36⅛	20	do.	108⅛
100	do.........s.b3	36⅜	500	Mil. & St. P.	71⅞
50	do...bet. call.	37	500	do.	71⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	16	400	do.	71⅛
15	Pacific M. S.S. Co.	76	1200	M. & St. P. Pf.	81⅜
500	do.	75½	300	do.	82⅛
200	do.	75⅜	300	T., W & W.	72
100	do.........b30	76	100	do.........c	71⅜
100	Quicksilver.b.c.c.	13⅜	100	do.........c	71⅛
100	Adams Ex.	55½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	67
100	do.	55⅜	50	do.	56⅜
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18	200	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80
50	Am. M. U. Ex.	35⅜	2500	Ohio & Miss	31
100	do.	35	200	do.........b3	31⅛
300	U. S. Ex.	54	200	do.........s10	31
10	do.	56	100	Chi. & Alton.....s3	140
200	Harlem R.	145	100	do.........b10	140
1200	N.Y. Cen. R.	196	400	do.	141
400	do.	195½	100	do.	141⅛
500	do.........c	195⅛	100	do.	142
400	do.	195½	100	do.	142⅛
500	do.........c	195	65	Chic., B. & Q.	165
1600	do.	195⅛	100	do.	166
1500	do.	196	100	N. J. Cen.	100¾
400	do.........c	195⅛	200	do.	101
300	do.	195⅜	200	do.	101⅛
500	do.........b3	195⅜	200	do.........c	101⅛
100	Erie	37⅞	20	Mor. & Es.	88⅛
50	do.	37⅞	34	N.Y. & N.H. Scrip	120
100	do.	37⅞	200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	28⅜
100	do.........b10	38⅛	100	do.	28⅜
200	do.........c	38	100	do.	28⅛
100	do.	38	100	do.	28
700	P., Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd.	86	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	114
130	Dub. & S. C.	100			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	120¼	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	121⅛	10,000	do.........b3	118⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	120⅛	10,000	do.	118⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	120⅛	6,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
203,500	U.S. 5-20 C. '67.	118⅞			
5,000	do.........c	118⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	54⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
10,000	do.	54	25	N. J. Cen. R.	101
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.	51⅛	100	do.	101¼
25,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	51⅛	100	Chic. & Alton	143
20,000	do.	51	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	72⅛
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	86	100	do.	72⅛
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	65⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	84	100	do.	82⅜
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	90½	100	do.	82⅛
16	Bank Commerce.	126	400	do.........b3	82⅛
100	Adams Express..	55⅛	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.,	
200	do.	55		guar.	86⅛
100	West. U. Tel..b.c.	36⅛	150	do.	86
100	do.	36⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	31—
100	L. Sh. & M. S....c	94	100	H. & St. J. R.	115
500	Chi. & N. W.	73	300	C., C. & I. C. R.	28⅛
400	do.	72½	100	do.	29

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail	74⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul	71⅞
200	Reading R.	93⅞	100	do.	71⅞
100	L. S. & M. S.	93⅛	100	do.........b3	71⅞
300	Chi. & N. W.	71⅞	300	Erie.........b3	38
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83	100	do.........s3	37⅞
100	do.........b3	83	100	do.	37⅞
100	do.	82½	100	do.........s6	37⅞
100	Rock Island	107⅛	200	do.	37⅞

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

After the adjustment of the Gold deliveries of the day, pending which the price in the Gold Room was 137¼@½, as on yesterday, the *screw was turned* upon the market by the Gold Ring, as we had intimated from day to day might be done at any moment, and the price was rapidly bid up by the party nearly *four ₩ cent.*, or from 137½ to 141½ ₩ cent. There was much excitement during this process in the Gold Room, although it ought not to have been very astonishing from the previous movements; but when the operations of the Room came to be carefully inquired into, it appeared every way probable that the chief buyers as the price ran up were the party themselves. Their calculation is not unreasonable, however, that by a *coup de main* to-morrow, in calling in their lent Gold and refusing its use to the Street, they may be successful in forcing large settlements at their own price. The presumption would seem to be a fair one that they have made their Money arrangements to carry over, without lending out, their entire balances at the close of the settlements of the day. How these arrangements have been made sure, if such is the fact, of which in the very desperation of the game there may be some doubt, is of course a mystery in the present condition of the Money market. The day has been one of extreme pressure for Money among the Brokers, and of panic prices in the Railway Stocks, to such an extent, indeed, as to cause the Public Funds to decline ½@¾ ₩ cent., in the face of $2,000,000 purchased for the Sinking Fund, and mostly paid for at the Treasury to-day. The price of Money for a few days, however, to the Gold party is no object, if by a bold front and readiness to retire all the Cash Gold that may be returned to them, or delivered on this Afternoon's purchases, they can frighten the *Short* interest, or any considerable portion of it, into settlements at from 4 to 6 ₩ cent. differences in price.

We are the less surprised at the turn of the screw this afternoon because of the intense feeling against the movement on the Produce Exchange, among the Merchants engaged in the Export trade and in business and banking circles generally, which could not endure many days without impelling action on the part of the Treasury. The fear of sudden Government sales and the strong probability of early receipts of Gold from the other side, were not without their influence in hastening the *corner* which is to come off to-morrow.

It is proper in this connection to deprecate all undue feeling or excitement on the subject of the *corner*, as against the party engaged in it. The Brokers who have sold *short*, or the Merchants who have taken the hazard of borrowing Gold from day to day in the belief that they could not be forced to buy or settle, will have to submit to the penalty and bide their time for retaliation. These are mere private grievances. The public mischiefs to business growing out of the movement, and the effect upon the Customs and other revenues of the Treasury constitute a different affair, and one that would seem to invite attention from Washington.

The Foreign Exchanges fell to 106½@107 for Bankers' on London, and to 105@105½ for Merchants' drawn against Domestic Produce. The difficulty of negotiations *on any terms* was greatly increased this Afternoon by the threatened *corner* in Gold, and by the condition of the Money market. Money ruled at 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest to the Brokers on the best class of stocks, but the difficulties of the day in making up their Bank accounts related as much to the margins upon the Railway Stocks as the dearness of Money.

The Sinking Fund purchases of United States 5-20s at noon to-day, were made as follows:

Total Offers..............$7,910,000 at 116.82@118.90
Award.....................$2,000,000 at 116.62@117

As follows:

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Vermilye & Co.	$1,121,000	116.87
Baker & Kitchen	200,000	116.84@116.94
Reid, Leo & Co.	300,000	116.84@116.89
E. Sweet & Co.	182,000	116.87
J. F. Bates	173,000	116.75@117
Turner Brothers	8,000	116.62
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	3,000	117
Heiser's Sons	13,000	117
Total	$2,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$11,000	1867s	$471,000
1864s	196,000	1868s	28,000
1865s	1,294,000		
		Total	$2,000,000

The Stock Exchange was the scene of intense excitement about 11 o'clock this forenoon in regard to New-York Central and the other New-York Vanderbilt Stocks. The differences in New-York Central in the course of a few minutes were 22 ₩ cent., from 198 down to 177 ₩ cent., and up again to 190 ₩ cent. The subsequent fluctuations were 190@186@194½@187@190@186 ₩ cent. The differences in Hudson and Harlem were 6 to 10 ₩ cent. The excitement grew out of a rumored "midnight injunction" from the famous Court of Justice BARNARD against the consolidation of Hudson and Central at Albany to-day. The real party to the proceeding is probably concealed behind some nominal Plaintiff or Complainant in the case. The subsequent rumor was that the proceeding would be vacated by the Court at Albany, and that the Directors of the Central, who are in session in that City to-day, would proceed with their business as though no interference had taken place. We shall probably have by telegraph to-night the result of the meeting, so far as it is to be made public. The Western Roads participated in the flurry of the day, not so much in sympathy with the Vanderbilt Stocks as from the increased difficulty of borrowing Money upon them. Reading and Erie were also lower, while Pacific Mail, owing to the efforts of its new allies, was fairly supported until near the close of the day. About 6 o'clock this Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night, the market still under much excitement:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	119½	118⅝
American Gold Coin	137½	141
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107
New Bonds of Tennessee	56	54
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	86¾	85¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	47½	47
New-York Central	199¾	185
Reading Railway	94½	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	107
Northwest Common	73¾	70¾
Northwest Preferred	84	81¼
Pacific Mail Company	75¾	73
St. Paul Preferred	82⅜	80½
St. Paul Common	72¼	70½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	30
Hudson River	177½*	168
Lake Shore	95⅜	91½
Wabash	72	71
Erie	38½	35

* Ex 4 ₱ cent. Dividend.

The following bids were made for the Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	118¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	119
5-20 reg., 1862	120	5-20 coup., 1868	118¾
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅛	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., 1864	120	6s Currency	108
5-20 coup., 1865	120¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, 1870	100	La. 6s, levee bonds	65
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	101	California 7s	129
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	101	Connecticut 6s	98
Illinois War Loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	98¾	N. Y. reg. B'ty L'n	109
Mich. 6 ₱ ct. 1873	97	N. Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70	100
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	61¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	54	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74	100¼
North Carolina 6s	52	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75	100
North Car. new bds.	46¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77	101
North Car. spec. tax.	51½	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78	101
Missouri 6s	86	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	81½
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	98	Galena & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84	Morris & Essex 1st M	99¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	98½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	99½
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	102½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st M.	107	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	N. J. Cen. new bds.	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	98½	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	90	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	119½	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	75	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv.	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100¼
Lack. & West. Bonds	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	91
Del., Lack. & W. 1st M	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M.	91½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	86
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	80¾
Tol. & W. Equip. B.	78½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. W. & W. c. c. S. F.	84	Central Pacific Bonds	92¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	113
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	125	Market	124
Mechanics'	141	Nassau	106
America	143	Shoe and Leather	140
Phenix	109½	Corn Exchange	130
North River	90	Continental	101
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Importers' & Traders'	140
National	116	Park	170
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	110¾
State of New-York	111½	Fourth National	104¾
Commerce	125	Ninth National	114
Ocean	97	Tenth National	103
American Exchange	117	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	119	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of N. America	105	Bankers' & Brok's As.	108

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,700,441 85
Gold receipts	607,504 77
Gold payments	60,297 24
Gold balance	79,212,640 54
Currency receipts	165,870 82
Currency payments	2,066,458 20
Currency balance	8,327,259 45
General balance	87,430,917 56
Included in gold receipts—Customs.	368,000 00

The following card from one of our Stock Exchange firms relates to a recent report of the bad faith of their Chicago partner:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:

As your issue of the 11th inst. contained statements in regard to Mr. W. P. VAN DEURSEN, our late partner in Chicago, which, if unanswered, would greatly damage his character, we feel it due to Mr. VAN DEURSEN to state that some days since he returned to this City, and, having satisfactorily explained the cause of his absence, returned to us the ten United States bonds of $1,000 each, purchased by him with our funds, in the regular course of business, on the day before his departure from Chicago, and that all outstanding accounts between him and us have been settled in full.

We regret that the fatal accident to Mr. VAN DEURSEN's son, of which the father had no knowledge until a few days ago, should have given currency to rumors that would not otherwise have been published. Respectfully yours,

SWAN & PAYSON.

The St. Nicholas Bank, on and after Oct. 1, will pay the interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and also of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, due on that date. We also direct attention to the card of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Company, and of the lessees of the line, which will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 23, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 8th of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,681,928	—Increase.. £2,670
Public deposits	4,569,973	—Increase.. 660,148
Other deposits	17,552,943	—Decrease.. 859,736
Government securities	14,339,928	—No change.
Other securities	14,334,091	—Decrease.. 21,818
Notes unemployed	11,155,735	—Decrease.. 192,565

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,384,895, being a decrease of £198,885; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,602,050, showing a decrease of £359,876 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,602,050	£20,736,148
Reserve	12,217,155	11,860,193
Notes in circulation	23,384,895	23,875,955
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent
Consols	92⅜	94
French Rentes	70f. 15c.	70f. 45c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Sept. 10 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Sept. 2. Francs.	Sept. 9. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,369,214,350	1,341,288,600
Bank notes to order	41,147,677	42,257,083
Treasury account	205,173,221	195,033,816
Current accounts	285,619,076	317,451,098
Current branch banks	47,269,752	44,925,701
Dividends payable	1,609,561	1,520,661
Discounts	3,500,433	3,841,747
Rediscounted	991,669	991,690
Sundries	6,886,756	7,623,573
Total	2,167,908,015	2,171,694,413
Cash in hand	1,222,436,672	1,237,267,569
Commercial bills overdue	901,749	232,894
Commercial not yet due	280,282,610	296,061,943
Commercial branch banks	254,682,033	244,769,257
Advances on bullion	18,072,600	17,681,600
Branch banks	6,890,200	7,294,100
French public securities	17,494,200	17,665,200
Branch banks	7,266,400	7,280,350
On railway shares, &c.	86,422,300	86,617,100
By the branch banks	30,162,750	30,676,500
On Credit Foncier	1,030,100	1,055,400
Branches	1,118,500	1,110,200
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,606,187	80,606,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,128,055	9,125,000
Expenses of management	1,129,483	1,155,401
Sundries	10,246,224	8,107,120
Total	2,167,908,015	2,171,694,413

The Disposition of Treasury Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York financiers are at present exercised upon the high prices demanded for Gold, and for the use of Currency—the former acting upon the latter to the extent of its holding upon borrowed money.

The lock up of Gold affects negotiations for the export of Cotton and Breadstuffs, which are wanted for shipment, but orders remain unfilled because shippers can make no contracts for their Exchange or its equivalent, Gold, with sufficient certainty to give confidence in their purchases to be paid for in Currency.

The problem now presented is, How can Gold be made more abundant without absorbing Currency in its holding? as any moderate amount of Gold brought into the market would be taken up and controlled by the parties now operating for a corner to enable them to demand higher rates for its use next month.

It is estimated that there are not over twenty millions of dollars in Gold owned in this City by Banks and others, and that more than this amount is within the control by contract and holding of the combination for a rise in the premium.

If the Government sells its usual amount of Gold to purchase Bonds for the Sinking Fund, it will have no good effect, and the operation, if made for Currency, disturbs the current of the Banking movement, even if only for the day. Any large amount of Gold sold for Currency would increase the difficulty.

The payment of Gold for interest on Bonds of the United States 1st November in anticipation would not materially benefit the market, as there are probably but few Coupons ready, and none received from Europe. The system of payment in advance is also objectionable in many respects, or the old adage is false.

One other plan appears practicable to accomplish the end desired. There are many millions of United States Bonds carried in New-York by Loans, waiting sale, export, or otherwise the sale of a portion of these Bonds would release the equivalent of Currency. If the Treasury purchase these Bonds directly for Gold there would be no other disturbance of Banking operations than the occasion of finding use for the Currency released, which would very well carry the Gold if needed.

The duties to be paid in October at all the ports will amount to about $15,000,000 in gold. Let the Treasury anticipate these receipts by offering to purchase $3,000,000 of Bonds with Gold on each Friday in October, viz.: 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th; this plan, if settled and made public sufficiently in advance, will correct the evils now existing, it will provide gold for negotiations of exports and imports. Opening the market for Gold will relieve the embarrassments now suffered by the amount of Currency required to carry on the speculation in gold, and this relief will benefit the wholesale dealers by giving them a chance to get money for their business paper, thus running the circle. It will give more activity to trade in all departments, and the Government will not suffer, but will obtain the usual amount of Bonds for the Sinking Fund and for the disposal of Congress.

The establishment of a real market price in gold for United States Securities, in which foreign bankers can operate with safety, will give confidence to their value and avoid the circumlocution of calculating various equivalents which are always uncertain and unprofitable.

J. B. E.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Entire issue only $194,000.

For sale at 92½ and interest, by
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama, bearing 8 per cent. interest in gold. Price 101 and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO,,
Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company are selling rapidly. The semi-annual interest will be paid Oct. 1, in gold coin, which makes a saving of one per cent. to those who purchase during the present month. See advertisement on the eighth page.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞MANY CAPITALISTS ARE INVESTING in the bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, considering them the cheapest security now in the market. Both the principal and 7 per cent. interest are payable in gold. See advertisement on the eighth page.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced by the thousands who have passed over it to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31	$391,420 12
From June 1 to June 30	706,602 29
From July 1 to July 31	623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present market rates these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood. THE LAND GRANT BONDS, to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by A FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost, (with equipment,) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $58,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,264,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise, and income to JAMES PUNNETT and JUNIUS B. ALEXANDER, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty-five years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞HOLDERS OF PACIFIC MAIL STOCK who desire a change of management at the next annual election, will please register themselves as stockholders, and at an early day send their proxies to C. K. GARRISON, Esq., No. 5 Bowling-green, or to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Cutmeats, pkgs	8
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Lard, pkgs	156
Cotton, bales	6,066	Lard, kegs	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs	178	Stearine, pkgs	150
Eggs, bbls	905	Butter, pkgs	1,349
Flour, bbls	12,628	Cheese, boxes	5,798
Wheat, bushels	159,438	Tallow, pkgs	9
Corn, bushels	54,917	Rice, pkgs	15
Malt, bushels	506	Starch, boxes	925
Oats, bushels	37,855	Tobacco, hhds	175
Grass Seed, bushels	696	Tobacco, boxes	552
Flaxseed, bushels	320	Whisky, bbls	474
Peas, bushels	8,000	Wool, bales	132
Hops, bales	159	Oil Cake, pkgs	125
Leather, sides	7,087	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,272	Oil, Red, bbls	70
Beef, pkgs	100		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Lord Baltimore*, for Gloucester—18,652 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Twilight*, for Liverpool—44,267 bushels Wheat, 5,604 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Cupido*, for Dantzig—3,863 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Oberburgemeister von Winter*, for Belfast—29,722 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Leo*, for Havre—89,901 gallons Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in request at steady prices; Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 848 bags Rio, by the *Union*, on private terms; Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—With free offerings and continued depression in foreign exchange, the market has been heavy, and prices have again yielded a fraction, closing, however, more steadily. Sales, 3,808 bales, (of which 1,954 bales were to arrive,) including 1,955 bales to spinners, 1,432 bales to speculators and 421 bales to shippers. Also, 1,500 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, to Oct. 5, on private terms; 600 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 26¼c.@26¼c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November, at 25¼c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 25c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, on private terms; 300 bales on the basis of Low Middling, free on board at Savannah, for November, on private terms, ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25¼	25¾	26	26¼
Good Ordinary	26¼	26¾	27	27¼
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28¼
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,744
Receipts last week	7,851
Receipts preceding week	3,619
Receipts since Sept. 1	22,562
Receipts since Jan. 1	378,187
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	4,997
Exports since Jan. 1	190,796
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	3,750

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined slightly, on a more liberal offering of most kinds, and a moderate demand from all sources. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$6 85; and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Of the sales 5,850 bbls. were Extras for export, including Western at $6 15@$6 60, and State at $6 20@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 15
Extra State	6 15@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 7 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 7 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 60@10 25

Southern Flour has been in light demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 625 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$7 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 50@$9 50 for Extra ₱ 196 lbs.; sales of 370 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cornmeal is salable and steady at $5@$5 50 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 25@$6 35 for Baltimore and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been offered less freely, and have been quoted firm, but have been in less active request, particularly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,750 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 46@$1 54, chiefly Prime Amber at $1 53@$1 53½; No. 1 Spring, (a small lot,) at $1 55; No. 2 Spring, fair ordinary to good, at 47½c.@50c.; No. 3 Spring (part of a load) at $1 35; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 80, the latter rate for very choice; Red and Amber State at $1 51@$1 55; White Southern at $1 65@$1 68; Red and Amber Southern at $1 54@$1 55½ ₱ bushel. The general market closes irregularly. Corn has been more urgently sought after, and has been quoted higher, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,000 bushels at $1@$1 06 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 08@$1 15 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 16@$1 17 for White, and $1 16@$1 20 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, sales having been reported of only small lots of State at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 5,200 bushels poor to good two-rowed State at $1 25@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 1,650 bushels have been sold at from $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel; market steady. Oats have been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales 67,000 bushels at 62c.@68c. for inferior Black to choice White, ₱ bushel. The export clearances were 5,604 bbls. Flour and 44,267 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 18,652 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 29,722 bushels Wheat for Belfast. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday covered 82 loads of Lumber, 15 of Wheat, 4 of Corn, 3 of Coal, 2 of mixed, and 1 each of Oats, Flour, Salt and Oil.

The price of towing Western boats hence to New-York was, yesterday, raised from $25 to $40 ₱ boat; Northern boats from $15 to $30.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 21, 1869;

Coal—Wide Awake, Geneva; R. Griffin, Geneva; Emma Cole, Buffalo.

Wheat—H. W. Kasson, Oswego; J. P. Edwards, Oswego; J. L. Voorhees, Oswego; De Soto, Oswego; Robert Stockdale, Albion; H. N. Holt, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo; Ida A. Butts, Buffalo; Maggie and Stella, Buffalo; Mellissa, Buffalo; John G. Avery, Buffalo; James R. Wood, Buffalo; J. E. Hadcock, Buffalo; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo.

Mixed—H. C. Pearson, Rome.

Lumber—Thomas Taylorson, Oswego; Mokena, Oswego; George Twinan, Oswego; Fort Sumpter, Oswego; W. T. Northrop, Oswego; David Cope, Oswego; Brazil Candee, Oswego; Two Brothers, Oswego; C. S. Plaisted, Oswego; W. E. Pope, Oswego; Hank Barker, Tonawanda; Max B. Richardson, Tonawanda; Frank Bowley, Tonawanda; General Seigel, Lyon's Fall; Frank Holcomb, Lyon's Falls; A. Freeman, Rome; Grace Wort, Rome; Ben Flagler, Rome; Chas. Downer, Boonville; W. W. Weston, Boonville; E. F. Johnson, Olean; S. G. House, Buffalo; Clara & Jennie, Buffalo; J. Day, Buffalo.

Flour—Geo. W. Bird, Rochester.

Oats—Jefferson Collins, Buffalo.

Oil—Ezra N. Hill, Buffalo.

Corn—Erebus, Buffalo; Durango, Buffalo; Kingston, Buffalo; Wm. M. Shirts, Buffalo; Ezra Downer, Buffalo.

Salt—C. C. Smith, Syracuse.

Grind Stones—S. G. House, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 75c.@$1 15 for local use ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 55c.@$1 05, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Business has been dull to-day; prices have not varied much. Of the recent movements, Messrs. HULL & CO. remark thus: "With light receipts amounting to only 22,776 Hides of all descriptions, and sales of 65,800 and 20 bales, the stock is materially reduced, footing up 160,400 Hides and 890 bales. Gold opened on the 15th inst. at 135¼, advancing to 137¼, and closed last evening at 137⅛. *Dry Hides*—We have to report increased activity and sales to a large extent at the recent decline. The market closes steady at firm prices. *Wet-salted Hides*—Are in fair request at our quotations. *Calcutta Hides*—Sales are 20 bales Dead Green Cows, 9 lbs., at 14c., and in Boston 50 bales Buffalo realized 12½c. Receipts for the week have been 13,056 Hides from Foreign and 9,720 from Domestic Ports. Total, 22,776 Hides."

LEATHER—Has been quiet, but steady; receipts, 7,087 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. We quote: Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovada, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@54c.
Cuba, Muscovada, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	55c.@62c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—A very light trade has been reported in all kinds at rather easier prices. Crude was dull at 16½c.@17c. in bulk, and about 23c. in bbls., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia barreled Crude was inactive and weak at from 23c.@23½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude in bulk was moderately dealt in on the basis of 14½c., seller September; 14⅝c., seller 15 days; 14¼c., seller 60 days; 14½c., seller all the year; and 14¼c. ₱ gallon, at Parker's Landing; also $5 50 ₱ bbl. on the cars at Venango City. Refined Oil has been very sparingly purchased at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White for September delivery on private terms, and equal to 800 bbls. do., in bulk, at 28c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for September, at 32¼c., and 1,000 bbls. do., for October, at 32¼c.@32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Refined was in demand at 32¼c. for September, 32¼c. for October to January, and 32¼c. for November to December, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,272 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,850 bbls.; of Crude Oil, at Philadelphia, 650 bbls. The export clearances hence were 3,863 bbls. Refined for Dantzig, and 89,901 gallons do. for Havre. Standard White, in cases, continues in limited request at from 36½c.@38c., and Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 10½c.@11c., in bbl., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty Barrels for Crude Oil were $2 40@$2 45, and for Refined, $2 50@$2 60 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with increasing confidence, though the demand has been less urgent to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 625 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32, closing at $31 75 cash, for Western Mess; $32 50@$32 75 for City Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for Prime Mess, and $26 75@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue scarce and inactive; sales have been reported of 110 packages at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams ₱ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at buoyant rates; sales, 260 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb. Lard is inactive and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 16¼c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c. for City, and 18¼c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, at 14c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50@$9 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and unsettled; 120 tierces sold on private terms. Beef Hams continue in request at $28@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. in lots. Butter has been lightly dealt in, including State, common to very good, 24c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 44c.@52½c., and Western, inferior to prime, 18c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,349 packages. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 7c.@15¼c., as the extreme, ₱ lb.; the receipts of the day were 5,798 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, buyers having shown no disposition to operate freely at the ruling prices. Sales, 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13¼c., and 143 boxes Havana at from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been less active at from 15c.@17¼c.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@12c.; also 33,500 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20¼c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon. Sales, 265 bbls., part to arrive. Receipts, 474 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day; rates have been somewhat irregular. For Liverpool, the nominal quotations for Flour, by steam, were 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, by sail, 9¼d.; by steam, 10½d. ₱ bushel. The engagements were confined to 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,250 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.@45s., and 130 boxes Bacon at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 3,300 bbls. Flour, by steam, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Brazil and back, a New-York brig of 175 tons capacity at £800.

THE NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869.

The market at One Hundredth-street, this morning, was well supplied; it contained some very fine steers from Kentucky, but sales for inferior beasts were slow; on the whole, the market was dull for horned cattle, as Beeves, but lively for Milch Cows selling with their calves; of Sheep there was a goodly lot first-class animals went off quickly at high rates, but low-class animals hung on hand. At Forty-eighth-street Sheep market the animals were chiefly of good quality, and sold well. Here, as at One Hundredth-street, buyers sought for quality. An excellent thing is this, as breeders will, in accordance with their own interests, be obliged to keep only high-class animals. The Hog market at Fortieth-street showed quantity and quality. There were some extra-fine Hogs on sale there this morning. The lots were mixed, but good predominated. Prices received for cattle were as follows: Prime bullocks, 16c.; first quality, 15½c.; second quality, 14c.; and third quality, 11c.; this day's average, 14¼c.; highest prices quoted, 16c.; lowest prices quoted, 11c. ₱ lb.

Sales for to-day: J. AYRAULT sold for self 17 steers, State cattle, nice quality, from 15c. to 16c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.

HEALY & CO. sold 80 steers, Illinois, common, for $80 ₱ head; weight about 5 cwt. J. H. WILLIAMS sold 65 steers, Kentucky, from 15c. to 16c. ₱ lb.; weight 8 cwt.; best in the market. SHUSTER & CO. sold 93 Illinois Steers at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. HUGHES & EISNER sold for J. ROSETTE, 36 Ohios at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; also for H. GOODMAN, 18 State Cattle at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. W. WESTHEIMER sold for R. MAYNES, 52 Ohios at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. P. WHALEN sold for C. CHAPMAN, 18 Connecticut Steers, Middling, at 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for J. MULHALL, 144 Missouris at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. R. MURRY sold 47 Ohios at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. WHEELER sold 116 Kentucky Steers at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

Milch cows and calves sold together from $50 to $120.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.—N. A. NOOLEY sold 80 sheep at 4¼c. ₱ lb., 20 sheep at 5c. ₱ lb., 67 lambs at 7½c. ₱ lb., 50 lambs at 8c. ₱ lb., 20 lambs at 9c. ₱ lb., and 38 lambs, poor quality, at 7c. ₱ lb.

Arrived this day at One Hundredth-street Market—Gross number of horned cattle, 233; milch cows and their calves included as one, 29; veal calves, 205; traveled by Harlem Railroad in 17 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET—J. KIRBY sold 72 Lambs for 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 2,450 lbs.; 38 Sheep for 5¼c. ₱ lb., weight 3,000 lbs.; 40 Sheep for 6¼c. ₱ lb., average weight per head 85 lbs.; these were prime widders; 91 Lambs for 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5,110 lbs. MCGAW & READ sold 159 Sheep at 4¼c. ₱ lb., weight 11,365 lbs.; 54 Sheep at 5¼c. ₱ lb., weight 4,490 lbs. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 164 Sheep at 5c. ₱ lb., weight 12,020 lbs.; also, 22 at 6c. ₱ lb., weight 1,860 lbs.; 42 at 5¼c. ₱ lb., weight 3,750; and 101 at $4 ₱ head; 94 lambs at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5,740; 25 Lambs at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 2,870 lbs.

Lambs ranged in this market from 7c. to 9c. ₱ lb. Market good for lambs; good stock sold well; common remained on hand.

SHEEP MARKET, FORTIETH-STREET—ASHBY & LIECH sold 219 Sheep at $3@$3 25 ₱ head; also 100 Sheep at $3 62½ ₱ head, and 44 poor Lambs at 7c. ₱ lb.; weight, 2,195 lbs.

HOG MARKET, FORTIETH-STREET—Arrived to-day in 11 cars, 1,269 Hogs, sold from 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. One car of Stall Hogs sold from $10 31¼ ₱ cwt.; average of each, 190 lbs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Six per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1.
Assets, $6,729,396 71.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. On money deposited now interest commences Oct. 1, and is payable in January. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, there will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles.

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$27,000 PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL
ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869,
At 12½ o'clock P. M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
(for account of whom it may concern,)

$27,000 Paterson and Newark Railroad Company's First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the New-York and Erie Railway Company, dated Jan. 1, 1868, due Jan. 1, 1878, interest payable January and July; (hypothecated.) $1,000 each.

The road is now completed and in successful operation, and the security offers unusual inducement for parties desirous of making a permanent and profitable investment. The bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Further information can be obtained on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund.

This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, 75 miles, will form one of the most valuable routes, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West.

Road will cost about $2,200,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 is stock taken by responsible parties; is now completed 60 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 80 and interest.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN BOSTON, MASS., on or about Sept. 1, 1869, CERTIFICATE NO. 27,438, dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and CERTIFICATE dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, both in the name of Geo. W. Baldwin. Transfer of the above has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

BALDWIN & WEEKS.

COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER Company bonds, maturing the 1st of October, A. C., will be paid in gold on and after that day at the offices of L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., New-York, or C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,
ISSUED BY
THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO. OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 72¼ miles.

The Company have a paid-up Capital of	$1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued	1,000,000

$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

$500,000
First Mortgage 20-Year
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO,,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
Or O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

$150,000 WANTED, IN INSTALLMENTS, on leasehold property, for two or more years. The security is strictly first-class, and worth more than double the amount of the loan. Address RHODES & HOUSTON, No. 187 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	120	120¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	118¾	118⅞
Coupon, 1881	120	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	118¾	118⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	119	120	10-40 Regist'd.	108	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	121¾	122	10-40 Coupon	108	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	119¾	120	Gold	140½	140⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	120¼	120¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	118¾	118⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TO LOAN, $100,000,
AT SEVEN PER CENT,
IN SUMS OF $5 TO $20,000,
OR IN ONE SUM,
With satisfactory margins.
Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTRADICTING rumors in reference to the successful operating of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, under the lease to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which lease is dated on the 22d day of January, 1869, the undersigned beg leave to say to those interested in the securities, that the road is successfully operated under the lease to the satisfaction of the parties, and shows a continued increase of earnings, with every prospect of a successful future in traffic.

The lessees have made great improvements in the condition of the road and its depots, shops and other buildings, and are adding largely to its rolling stock and facilities for doing business, and will continue to make whatever expenditures may be necessary to meet the increasing traffic of the future.

THOS. L. JEWITT,
President Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

B. E. SMITH,
President Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, by

GRANT & SON,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

FIFTY SHARES STOCK OF THE Oxford Insurance Company, of Oxford, N. J. Par value $100. For sale low by DANAS & LITCHFIELD, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter MARCUS GOULD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Gould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

a16-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,121.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James E. Broome, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, in the place and stead of William Smith, who was removed by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge, on the 6th day of August, 1869.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869.

MICHAEL DUFF, Assignee,
1st-av., between 123d and 124th sts.,
Harlem, N. Y.

s23-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Rosenbourgh, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

REUBEN M. ROTACHER,
Assignee.

s16-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,780.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. DEMAREST, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

s9-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,170.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KERR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William H. Kerr, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of May, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

s9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas B. Oakley, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Sept. 8, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

s9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES N. JOSEPHSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles N. Josephson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Sept. 22, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

s23-1aw3wTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; has been well trained to saddle and harness; for style, action and beauty cannot be surpassed; is warranted sound, kind and true. Sold in consequence of the loss of his mate. Apply at office No. 203 East 28th-st., or private stable No. 206 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT C SPRING Clarence, built by Wood; cost $2,800; in fine order; also, superb velocipede for sale at a great bargain. Apply at private stable, No. 45 West 44th-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LEAH. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Miss Blanche De Bar, Mr. Geo. Jordan and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
BOHEMIAN GIRL. Leading character by Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, J. W. Wallack and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Professor Hermann.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
A GAMESTER'S LIFE and THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that the Cortes on reassembling will first take up the subject of choosing a King. The King of Portugal is said to be the favorite among the candidates.

The anniversary of the first French Republic was celebrated in Paris on Tuesday by a banquet and *fête*.

The London *Daily Telegraph* regards the declaration of Father HYACINTHE as a mere manifestation showing the commotion in the Catholic Church, and threatening the spiritual peace of the Ecumenical Council. *Le Temps* and *Le Siècle* both regard the act of the eloquent Father as calculated to produce a great effect at this crisis of the Church. The *Journal des Débats*, in an article on the Council, looks upon the religious situation as one fraught with serious consequences.

During a Republican demonstration to General PIERRAD at Tarragona on Tuesday, there was much excitement on the streets, and the Secretary of the Governor was killed. Many persons were arrested before order was restored. PIERRAD, it is said, will be arrested. He has fled to Valencia. Republican papers reprobate the violence.

NAPOLEON presided at the Council of Ministers yesterday. Prince NAPOLEON is spoken of for the Spanish throne.

The Universal Peace Congress is in session at Lausanne, Switzerland, and VICTOR HUGO at a banquet given to the delegates on Tuesday, toasting the United States, said Europe would eventually be a Federative Republic.

The Sublime Porte persists in his demands on the Viceroy of Egypt on the loan question.

The Crown Prince of Prussia will soon start for Alexandria, to be present at the Suez Canal opening. Baron VAN WETHER, Ex-Austrian Minister, has been appointed Minister to France and Prince REUSS, Minister to Austria.

Regent SERRANO will leave Madrid this week, for the baths of Alhama.

CUBA.

The arrival of General PRIM is telegraphed from Madrid, and at a Cabinet meeting held soon after it was resolved to use every effort to save Cuba, and to dispatch troops to the island.

The London *Times*, in discussing the Cuban question, says Spain, by a bold show of patriotism and courage, has won an advantage, while SICKLES is alarmed at the result of his proceedings. Spain will not part with Cuba without a struggle; but SICKLES expected no such resistance as his note provoked. It is believed, it says further, that he exceeded his authority, and therefore America is not responsible for his acts. The *Standard* thinks Spain would lose Cuba and Porto Rico in a war with the United States, but to the latter country the mischief would bring no corresponding good, and concludes that the American Government will not further interfere in Cuban matters.

An Havana dispatch states that in a recent skirmish near Ecrucijado, sixteen Cubans were killed.

GENERAL.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday. Hon. S. J. TILDEN, in calling the Convention to order, spoke at length, taking strong ground against the Fifteenth Amendment. Hon. FERRILL C. DENNINEY, of Steuben, was chosen temporary, and Lieutenant-Governor ALLEN C. BEACH, permanent Chairman; WM. CASSIDY, of Albany, was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. At the afternoon session the present State officers were renominated, with W. W. WRIGHT for Canal Commissioner, and FORDIS LAFLIN, of Ulster, for State Prison Inspector. Judge LOTT, of Kings, was nominated for the long term, and ROBERT EARL, of Herkimer, for the short term, as Judges of the Court of Appeals. At the evening session the State Central Committee was named, the platform presented and adopted, the most important plank of which is a repudiation of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts assembled at Worcester yesterday. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER presided and delivered an important speech, which will be found in another column. The old State officers were renominated, except the State Auditor—CHARLES ENDICOTT, of Canton, receiving this place on the ticket. The resolutions express confidence in the Administration, and leave the temperance question to the Legislature.

At Manistee, Mich., GEO. VANDERPOOL has been arrested, charged with the murder of his partner in the banking business, HERBERT FIELD. FIELD disappeared a few days since in a mysterious manner, and on the 18th inst. his body was found on the lake shore, twenty-five miles from Manistee, with every indication of having been foully dealt with.

POITRAS, a murderer, was hung at Murray Bay, on Monday. He confessed his crime on the scaffold. The execution was a horrible one, caused, it is said, by the intoxication of the Montreal executioner, who was the official employed.

Governor HOFFMAN was taken suddenly ill yesterday, and forbidden by his physician to leave his residence.

At the hearing in the Brooks case yesterday, in Philadelphia, the officer failed to recognise any of the arrested parties as those present when he was shot.

The repairs of the Erie Canal break, at Pool's Brook, will be completed by Saturday.

A boot-manufacturing firm in Quebec have discharged such of its workmen as belong to the St. Crispin Society, and a pastoral letter has been read in the Catholic Churches refusing absolution to Catholics connected with the Order. The Society is on a strike in Toronto and Montreal.

Colonel T. W. NAPIER, Sheriff of Lincoln County, was shot and killed, and ED. DAVIDSON, Marshal, mortally wounded, at Stanford, Ky., on Saturday night, by a drunken man named HOLMES, whom they were trying to arrest for creating a disturbance. HOLMES escaped, and $1,000 reward is offered by the Governor of the State.

WILLIAM MOODY, a farmer in Madison, Ind., on Tuesday murdered his wife, set fire to his house and outbuildings, watched them while being consumed, and then shot himself dead.

The sessions of the National Universalist Convention at Buffalo yesterday were principally taken up in discussing the report of the Committee on Centennial work, as the year 1870 will complete the century since the foundation of the church in America. Sermons were preached in the morning and evening in different churches.

The discovery of the skeletons of a woman and child near Loch Lomond, New Brunswick, causes great excitement, and has led to the arrest of a man named KANE on the suspicion of murdering his wife and child.

During a thunder storm in Yarmouth, N. S., on Tuesday, the lightning struck the house of JOSEPH HAMILTON, instantly killing himself and his wife, and burning to death their bedridden daughter in the fire which ensued.

A mutiny took place near Boston Tuesday night on board the British ship *Alexandria*, as she was starting for Liverpool. The Captain and mate of the vessel were severely stabbed by one of the crew. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to Boston.

The Standard Oil Works, near Pittsburg, Penn., took fire yesterday, and it was feared the entire works would be destroyed.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, yesterday, made an additional donation of $400,000 to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Md.

The Captain of the *Hornet*, recently detained at Halifax as a fillibuster, claims, it is said, of the Dominion Government $3,000 a day demurrage, and is also likely to bring a suit for damages. The informant has disappeared.

Rev. Mr. PERRY, a local Methodist preacher, while addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas, on the evening of the 8th inst., was fired at and killed by six armed desperadoes who entered the church.

LOCAL.

Wall-street was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the sudden fluctuations in the Vanderbilt stocks and the rise in gold. New-York Central fell from 198 to 177 in a few minutes, and rose again almost as quickly to 194½, afterward falling off to 186. The fluctuations in Hudson River and Harlem were from six to ten per cent. The excitement was caused by the rumor of an injunction by Judge BARNARD forbidding the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Roads. Judge BARNARD, it is said, denies having issued such an injunction. Gold was put up from 137⅛ to 141½ by the party that has undertaken to corner it.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, permission was given the New-York Rendering Company to continue their operations to the 1st of May next. A communication, treating upon the important subject of the tenement-house system, was also submitted by Mr. EATON, and ordered on file.

The Twenty-third-street Union Republican General Committee met last evening, and unanimously adopted an agreement as a basis of the reunion of the three hitherto discordant organizations in this county.

A colored man named GEORGE GARWOOD has collected $250 from the good people in the western part of Long Island, by falsely representing that he was the man who was recently buried alive in a well out there.

DANIEL MCNAMARA, in a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to cut his wife's throat with a razor, in Jersey City, Tuesday, but was prevented by his son-in-law.

The body of a man who had apparently been killed and thrown into the North River was found floating near the Battery yesterday. It is thought to be that of a night watchman, murdered by river thieves.

The Police of the Tenth Precinct have contributed $66 toward the Avondale Relief Fund.

Two cases of small-pox are reported by the Police at No. 508 West Sixteenth-street. The Health Board have taken action in the matter.

The new Republican Central Committee met at Apollo Hall, last evening, and agreed to a basis for the reorganization of the Republican party in this City.

Turkey Preparing for Peace.

Four vessels have very recently left this port laden with firearms, and a fifth is upon the point of starting. Their cargoes consist of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Enfield and two hundred and twenty-five thousand Springfield rifles, which have been purchased from the United States Government, for account of the Porte, by his Excellency BLACQUE BEY, the Ottoman Minister at Washington.

Nor are these the only preparations which the Ottoman Government is making in this country for the preservation of peace with her powerful neighbor. It is establishing an armory in Turkey, upon the plan of our armory at Springfield, for the fabrication of small arms, and the machinery for it is now constructing in this country.

These are facts pregnant with curious reflections. It is less than five years since the Sultan has seen fit to send to us a diplomatic representative. He now passes by all the armories of Europe to equip his army from American arsenals and his new armory with American machinery. This is a compliment to American mechanism for which in the name of our ingenious craftsmen we make a bow.

But what do these large purchases of arms, these stealthy military preparations portend? That is the question which will be upon the tongue of every one who reads what we have written. We think we can answer it. Turkey has within a very short period turned over a new leaf. Her statesmen no longer accept the reproach made against them by GIBBON, of being only camped in Europe. Formerly the army and also the civil service consisted exclusively of Mussulmans, who assumed to be the sole rulers, proprietors and natural defenders of the soil; all other natives or subjugated people being *rayahs* or serfs. She was isolated like China by a natural mass of waters, holding as little communication as possible with other nations. Its Government was the extreme barbaric expression of absolutism, under which no right was respected, no virtue protected.

This epoch in the history of Turkey is rapidly passing away. The Government is beginning to recognise the rights of the governed; it is opening and encouraging intercourse with foreign nations; the present Sultan has disregarded the tradition which prohibited the sovereigns of Turkey from quitting the Empire; the schools of learning in Europe swarm with youthful Turks; academies of science are being founded within the Empire; the despotic rule of former times is being transformed into a *quasi* constitutional Government through the Tanzimat, with a responsible Ministry of which the Sultan is the executive. The Porte now abounds with Christian as well as Mussulman functionaries; the Koran, which used to be the sole law of the land, has been superseded by statutory and constitutional enactments based upon the Napoleonic code; and more recently the Prussian *landwehr* has been adopted, which furnishes the immediate occasion for the large purchases of arms which we have announced. To give efficacy to these and other reforms in contemplation Turkey needs peace. Unhappily she has a neighbor on the North who is disposed, or at least suspected of a disposition, to sow dissension between the Christian and Turkish population; to thwart every scheme of reform, to propagate intrigues and seditions among the serfs, and all to gratify a Muscovite passion to see the Russian standard float from the dome of St. Sophia.

It is to counteract this Northern influence, as we understand it, that Turkey is arming, in accordance with the Napoleonic maxim, that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery. With an army well equipped with American arms; with an armory mounted with improved American machinery, she expects the Czar will forbear to disturb her while she goes on with the railroad and other national improvements, for the prosecution of which peace is indispensable.

In this laudable purpose, we wish the Turks every success. When we have supplied them with all the arms they require for their defence, we shall hope to send them our agricultural and mechanical implements, some of our idle ship carpenters, a selection of our school books, and at last, if they will receive it, the Bible. Thus equipped, the Sultan may defy the Czar "and the rest of mankind."

Senator Sumner's Speech.

The speech of Senator SUMNER to the Massachusetts Convention, delivered yesterday and published in full this morning in our columns, consists of a general summary of that distinguished gentleman's opinions on the leading political questions of the hour.

Beginning with "two special classes still in jeopardy, as in the Autumn of 1865—the national freedman and the national creditor; and behind these the faithful Unionists in the ex-rebel States,"—Mr. SUMNER declares that the former must rely for protection on the pending constitutional amendment, aided by "a prevailing public opinion, and a sympathetic Administration." Passing to the subject of the national credit, he insists that "a Democrat is a repudiator," and that "repudiation is confiscation" of the property of loyal citizens. He argues that schemes of repudiation compel us to pay extra interest on our bonded debt, holding that "our debt could have been funded without paying more than four per cent., but for the doubt cast upon our credit by the dishonest schemes of repudiators."

As to Cuba, Mr. SUMNER advises non-intervention. "I am satisfied that the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices." As to recognition of Cuban belligerency, he thinks that the evidence does not show that there is any "belligerence as a fact" that can properly be recognized by our Government. Regarding England, his words are very few. He takes occasion, however, to declare that in his famous speech on the *Alabama* claims, he designed to make no demand for pecuniary or other reparation—he merely stated the case itself in full. And, as to France, the reason why no account was presented against her was that "no pirate ships or blockade runners were built under shelter of her recognition, to prey upon our commerce." He closes with a hearty expression of belief that Canada will, ere long, in accordance with the desires of her own people, be admitted to our Union.

A Plea for Bob-o-lincoln.

Our neighbors of Philadelphia profess to be law-abiding and humane people, and, as the world goes, we believe they are; but we would like some of their wise men to reconcile such a reputation with the facts we are about to submit to their notice.

Section 1 of their Amended Game laws reads as follows:

> "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person within this commonwealth to shoot, kill or in any way trap or destroy any blue-bird, swallow, martin or other insectiverous bird, *at any season of the year*, under the penalty of $2."

Now, how does it happen, in the face and eyes of this law, that their markets are glutted every season with the "mortal remains" of that most lovely of all our Summer birds—the bobolink, which during the Spring and Summer is not only very beautiful in its black and white garb, but a very delightful singer, and withal is *exclusively insectiverous*.

The wretch who would shoot one of these lovely little creatures at that season ought to be incontinently ducked in a horse-pond. Yet as soon as they don their traveling garb, and, on their way South, stop to regale themselves on the reeds of the Delaware, they are received by a murderous fire from the Philadelphians, which is kept up until they leave for the equally inhospitable rice fields of the South. It is distressing to think that this innocent bird, which has been an object of delight all Summer, may be finished at a mouthful by some greasy gourmand!

If the Philadelphians do not put a stop to their brutality and enforce the laws, foreign sporting circles will have to concede belligerent rights to the poor birds and give the Philadelphians a taste of English neutrality. We commend this matter to the paternal consideration of the *Ledger*.

A Hint for the Secretary of the Navy.

An article in the London *Times* of the 20th of August exhibits the vigilance of the English authorities to detect and avail themselves of any improvement in naval architecture, armament or nautical change of any description. During the war the policy of our statesmen and the genius of our people wrought a revolution in naval warfare, which other nations have seen and appreciated more, probably, than our own people. It is not strange, perhaps, that naval men are slow to adopt new theories or changes of a radical character. Innovations and experiments of every kind invade the course and training which have been their study, and in which they have tried to make themselves proficient. For the same reasons they are ready, sometimes too ready, to imitate and copy whatever is English, even to the names of their vessels. There are many exceptions, but the traits alluded to are very general among educated naval men.

The invention of ERICSSON, called into service and adopted by the Navy Department at the beginning of the war, is an exemplification of what is stated. The *Monitor* was viewed with disfavor by many of the most intelligent naval officers until after she encountered the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads. That conflict was a practical demonstration which was not lost upon our countrymen, and had a marked influence upon the English mind, confirmed by the capture of the *Atlanta* by the *Weehawken* in Wassaw Sound.

For harbor and coast defence the turret vessels will perform all that was promised or expected of them. The Navy Department seems never to have considered them as adopted to cruising purposes, though some enthusiasts have been so sanguine as to believe they would be successful in that respect. The voyages of the *Miantonomoh* to Europe, and the *Monadnock* to California, proved the capabilities of this class of vessels for sea service to be greater than was generally supposed until the trials were made.

But the Navy Department, stimulated by the exigencies of the period and the threatened dangers of a foreign war in 1862 and 1863, felt the necessity of other and different means to meet impending difficulties. For defensive war the monitor vessels were all that was required, but for offensive war, with a maritime Power, something of a different character was demanded. The fast blockade runners of the Clyde had begun to appear, and the career of the *Alabama*, which was then just commencing its devastations on our commerce, taught us what damage a single fast steamer could do to the shipping interest of any country. In view of these facts the Navy Department, comprehending the true condition of affairs, and the future necessities that must result from the changes already introduced in naval warfare and naval tactics by recent inventions, marked out for itself a line of policy for aggressive as well as defensive operations.

Both England and France were at that time engaged in constructing immense iron-clads, involving expenditures of enormous amounts, such as we could not well afford, and were not prepared to build. Large and powerful as those vessels were, they appeared less formidable to the Secretary and the naval authorities here than to the English and French. Our turret vessels, almost on a level with the water with their fifteen-inch guns, would have every advantage in an encounter with their huge monitors which presented a lofty target for assault. Besides, their iron-clads drew so great a depth of water that our shallow coast was almost inaccessible to them. We needed no such vessels, and had little apprehensions from them in the possession of our enemies.

The Navy Department, instead of building similar iron-clads to meet the *La Gloire* or the *Black Prince*, adopted another and entirely different class of vessels to carry on offensive war. Armor for defence, but speed for aggressive warfare was the policy determined upon by the Secretary. The former we had in the monitor vessels, and to secure speed, he called upon the experts of the Department—the constructors and engineers—to devise a model ship which should outsail any other craft afloat. In the construction of these chasers, as they were designated, other qualities were necessarily made secondary to obtain speed, as upon speed alone was their usefulness and efficiency to depend. In the words of one of the documents, "it was proposed to construct a vessel having a greater speed by several miles per hour than any other steamer; which should be able to go to the British coast in case of hostilities, and burn, sink and destroy every vessel of inferior force, naval or merchant, that might be found there. Nothing she pursued could escape her, and nothing she fled from could overtake her. Her speed would enable her to enter and leave any port despite the most vigilant blockade."

This was the object and purpose to be obtained in the construction of the *Wampanoag* and vessels of her class, designed and commenced in 1863, although not completed until after the close of the war, and when all apprehensions of a foreign war had disappeared. The speed of this vessel was about twenty miles an hour, at which rate she could accomplish the ends for which she was built. The English naval authorities were not slow to detect the policy which our Navy Department have marked out, and to meet it have brought forward as their champion ship the *Inconstant*, which, the *Engineer* of the 30th of July says, was built to compete with the *Wampanoag*, but which does not equal her in speed. The London *Times* says "the *Inconstant* is the latest novelty of our naval architects," but it is no novelty with us. The *Wampanoag* was determined upon, and her keel was laid under the direction of our Navy Department six years ago. Like the *Monitor*, the *Wampanoag* has a special purpose. Her efficiency and power do not consist in her armament and heavy ordnance, but in her speed and alertness. It is not her mission to repel the assaults of the *Black Prince* or the *La Gloire*, but in the event of a war with Great Britain, or any other Power, a few such fast vessels as the *Wampanoag* would destroy her commerce and sweep it from the ocean.

As was the case with the monitors so with the *Wampanoag*. Some of our naval men have taken exceptions to her engines and boilers, which occupy so much space, and the officers are, in consequence, restricted in their quarters. It has been stated, though it is hoped incorrectly, that the naval authorities at Washington have undertaken, without warrant or appropriation, to reduce the boiler capacity of the fast steamers, and at the same time increase their weight by a spar deck—an alteration which involves great expense to do a great injury. Such a proceeding would reduce the speed of the vessel to only about ten knots, would change entirely her character and impair her efficiency without adding to her fighting capacity. All that would be gained by this emasculation would be a little extra comfort to the officers. Such a national blunder would bring upon us humiliation, would be an abandonment of a sagacious policy, considerately adopted by the Department when exempt from technical influence and professional prejudice or partiality, without any adequate return. Our men-of-war are built for fighting purposes, and not for the ease and pleasure of the officers who have them in charge. Neither the efficiency nor power of a man-of-war should be sacrificed for comfort, although all wish well to officers and crews.

But the following extracts from the London *Times* of Aug. 26, to which reference is made, show how promptly the British naval authorities detected and adopted the American idea of speed in naval vessels for aggressive purposes—making that class of cruisers infinitely more formidable in the destruction of enemy's commerce than the most formidable iron-clads:

> "At the close of the Crimean war we indulged ourselves in a pardonable display of the maritime glories of the Empire. Never in modern times had there been seen so magnificent an array of fighting ships as took place in the naval review, and it appeared to all as if our supremacy at sea was as clear as in the days of NELSON. But the foresight of mortals is short. At that very moment an idea was germinating which presently reduced our fleets to little better than floating lumber. Those screw two-deckers had but a few months' life before them, and then our boasted 'reserves' sunk into worthlessness, and left us on a level only with second or third rate Powers, to begin our armament anew. In the year 1859 the *Gloire* was launched to "take possession of the seas." We resisted the warning for a time, as did other nations also, but the action between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* soon brought conviction to our minds, and a real 'reconstruction' of the British navy from its very foundations was the inevitable result. Ten years have now passed, and a survey of our position is favorably suggested by such an event as the Admiralty cruise.
>
> The knightly armor of the Middle Ages was gradually improved, as everybody knows, into no armor at all, and by the side of the ponderous and almost impregnable *Monarch* there lies a ship built without any protection but her speed. The *Inconstant* is the latest novelty of our naval architects—a vessel of no less than 4,000 tons burden and most formidable armament, but fitted only to go through the water at a prodigious rate. She is probably the fastest man-of-war afloat, and, therefore, when she does not choose to fight she can always run. It is very strange, however, to observe that fast unarmored frigates may yet, perhaps, be included in our reserves, as before."

The immense ravages of the revolutionists as well as the Spanish troops, in Cuba threaten not only to render that rich and fertile island a profitless possession to Spain' but to destroy its productive power for some time after the close of hostilities. For nearly a year, mills, houses and plantations, as well as crops, have been sacrificed to the fury of the belligerents, until the whole Eastern half of the island has become a scene of desolation. The Western half of the island—which is the wealthiest and most populous—has thus far, in great measure, escaped these ravages; but with the progress of events here also, one locality after another is made to suffer. Throughout a great part of the island, the negroes are of course demoralized, so far as labor is concerned; and it will take years of freedom, or of repressive tyranny, to bring them up to their former position as producers. Such is the extraordinary fertility of Cuba, and such the generosity of Nature there, that it will suffer less severely and less enduringly than most other countries would suffer from the destruction of crops and products; but the injury to labor, machinery, organization and capital will be felt more deeply than in countries differently situated. Whatever be the political fate of Cuba hereafter, it will be the hard labor of years to recover her industrial fortunes.

The Democratic Convention which met yesterday at Syracuse, renominated all the present Democratic State officers; W. W. WRIGHT for Canal Commissioner, and FORDIS LAFLIN for State Prison Inspector. It also bestowed a gratuitous kick at the Fifteenth Amendment.

The country party officered the Convention, and controlled its proceedings. The Tammany section played the walking gentleman, a very different part from that for which they were underscored a week ago by their metropolitan prints. JOHN A. LOTT, of Brooklyn, and ROBERT EARL, of Herkimer, are nominated for the Court of Appeals—both reputable men.

We give in another column the terms of an arrangement entered into last evening by the delegates of the several Republican primary organizations of this City. They promise harmony, and an end to the treachery which cost us our State ticket at the last election. We have now a chance to recover the State, and bring the Federal and State Governments once more into line. If our Convention will nominate good men next Wednesday, we shall enter the contest under excellent auspices.

There is reason to hope that the taxables of this City will have half a million of dollars less to pay for the support of their public schools during the year 1870 than they have been accustomed to pay for several years past. So, at least, we are assured by whispers from the Special Committee of the Board of Education, who are now engaged in examining the whole public school system, with a view to such a reduction of its expenditures as will not impair its efficiency. The new Board has suffered considerable embarrassment in its efforts at retrenchment, owing to the fact that all of the contracts up to May next had been entered into by their predecessors.

What is Commercial Paper?

There are few classes of cases in law which require closer discrimination or greater care or accuracy than those which turn on the definition of words or phrases; and there have been many cases of great interest which involved nothing more. A recent important insurance case turned on the question whether an earthquake was an "accident" or a "circumstance." A recent life insurance case turned on the meaning of the word "in," the question being whether the insured died "in the known violation of law." Another case of the same kind will be found in our legal columns this morning, involving the question as to what the Bankrupt law means by "commercial paper." The decision, however, does not lay down any general definition of the term. It seems to hold simply that a note which is given for borrowed money is not commercial paper, and that the failure to pay such a note is not an act of bankruptcy. The Judge says that the question is not affected by the object for which the money was borrowed. But if two men buy goods, and one gives his note for them, and the other gives his note for money which he borrows to pay for them, why should not one note be commercial paper as well as the other?

Inquiries at the Methodist Book Concern, in relation to the mismanagement of its affairs, disclose the fact that the frauds to which we alluded in Tuesday's TIMES were confined to employes of the institution, and in no respect compromise its heads.

The amount, as we have already stated, is not yet—perhaps may never be—fully ascertained; but that it has been large, and that the abstractions had continued through a series of years, is conceded.

We presume the Committee will direct an examination of the situation, if they have not already instituted one, which will be in due time submitted to the public.

We are happy to learn that the financial condition of the institution is not in the least affected by these losses, they having been distributed through a series of years.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS arrived in this City yesterday, by the steamer *Scotia*.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and family returned from abroad yesterday, after an absence of about three months. The doctor is in good health and will at once resume his duties as President of the Drew Theological Seminary.

The news comes from the Isle of St. Tropez that M. DEMOSTHENE OLLIVIER, the father of M. EMILE OLLIVIER, has just died in the arms of his son. He was of Jewish origin, and was a sturdy and most honest Republican of 1848. It was owing to his influence as a member of the Constituent Assembly that EMILE OLLIVIER, when a stripling of 21, was appointed Prefect of Marseilles, with unlimited powers. DEMOSTHENE was put down on the blackest of all the lists of the proscribed in 1851, and it was only by extraordinary exertions of Prince NAPOLEON, who stretched his father's influence to the utmost, that he escaped being transported to Cayenne.

Messrs. PETERSON & BROTHERS have just published Mr. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE's new novel, *Dream Numbers*, and a new edition of the Baroness TAUTPHŒUS' popular story, *The Initials*.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is said to have written a novel, but to have determined to follow the Horatian plan, and keep it a few years longer, to make up the nine, before publication. From this it will be inferred that Miss CUSHMAN is not dead, as has been reported, although it is doubtful whether she will, as also reported, return to the stage.

A great point of controversy just now in fashionable and artistic circles refers to the comparative beauty of Mr. FAGNANI's Nine Muses. We can vouch for it that each of them is lovely enough to occasion a new Trojan war, and that either, in the absence of the others, might stand as a national ideal for the genius of America.

A new work on the topics of the Mill-Bushnell controversy is said to be contemplated by certain writers of both sexes who are prominent in the Woman's Rights movement, the plan being to combine their talents after the manner of the celebrated *Essays and Reviews*.

A gentleman by the name of BURTT claims, in a letter to the London *Times*, to have discovered a signature of SHAKESPEARE to add to the authenticated six which are known to exist. As Secretary of the Royal Archæological Society, this gentleman had a small volume placed in his hands by a clergyman at Bury St. Edmonds in July last. This book contains the signature in question, and the following is Mr. BURTT's description of it:

> "It is an Amsterdam edition of the works of OVID, (in royal 32mo,) beautifully printed in 1630. The second leaf from the beginning is cut down all round, covered with parchment on one side, and on it are pasted the signatures of 'HUGH MIDDLETON' and 'JOHN DRYDEN.' Turning on a few pages more, another leaf is found similarly treated, and on it pasted a piece of paper the entire size of the parchment, on which are the words, 'thyne Sweeteste, W. SHAKSPERE, Strattforde, Marche 16,' in the handwriting of the latter part of the sixteenth century. This was protected with silver paper pasted in. The writing was faint, and not easy to read; but it had to me a very genuine look, though smaller and neater in character than what I could recollect of that of our great dramatist. The paper also looked quite of the same date. The history of the book is this. About twenty-eight years ago an elder brother of the present owner (Rev. HERBERT HAWKINS, rector of Beyton) bought it of a second-hand bookseller for the sake of DRYDEN's autograph. Turning over the pages he came to the autograph of SHAKESPEARE. This he showed to some friends, who 'pooh-poohed' it, and so it was consigned to retirement. The present owner became the possessor of the volume after his brother's death about two years ago. He had always been impressed with a belief in the genuineness of SHAKESPEARE's signature, but did nothing with it till he heard of the Museum which the Archæological Institute was forming at Bury, which he thought a good opportunity for bringing it forward."

Mr. BURTT has given the case careful examination, and in his letter, which is long and able, he sets forth the grounds on which he has arrived at the conviction that the signature is genuine.

ART.

Mr. FAGNANI's much talked of pictures, the "Nine Muses," were viewed on Tuesday at No. 82 Fifth-avenue, by a numerous circle of friends, and they are now announced at the same place for public exhibition. As most people are by this time aware, the pictures are portraits of young American ladies who are celebrated for their personal beauty, the costumes and accessories being of appropriate classical designs. Mr. FAGNANI has displayed conscientious industry in the design and elaboration of these works of art, and the singular fitness of each particular style for the ideal it has been selected to typify is generally acknowledged. Each fair young face and bust seems native to ancient Greece rather than to this Western world, and in no case is there any suggestion of our later days to prompt an envious observer to hint that part of the picture is modern and the rest antique. In many respects Mr. FAGNANI's work deserves and will command almost unqualified praise. His idea has been a happy one and we should say it must prove abundantly successful. None can find fault, in general, with his mechanism, and although some of these figures may be thought a trifle more chalky or less perfectly drawn than some of the clever artist's finest portraits, there is so much about them that is commendable that we may fairly withhold criticism. As a representative exhibition of a group of America's loveliest daughters the "Nine Muses" are unrivaled; and we cannot doubt they will attract all the admiration that the charming originals and their fortunate painter deserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LA JUIVE AT THE ACADEMY.

The disposition of the public to sustain Grand Opera was last night clearly shown by the fact that in spite of the excessively unpleasant weather, an audience more than respectable, both in numbers and character, assembled at the Academy of Music to witness the first representation of the new French company in "La Juive." A first night for such an opera, with new artists in a strange land, is a very trying thing; so trying that it behooves those who are called upon to express critical opinions of the result, to make liberal allowance for possible embarrassments, and to give ungrudged praise for that which is unmistakably deserving. In such a spirit we would fain say all of encouragement that in fairness and candor may be said without imparting false impressions that might do injustice alike to the artists and to the public. And first let us say that the performance of "La Juive" last night was a thoroughly honest and conscientious one. Everybody concerned, principals, chorus, orchestra, ballet, even supernumeraries seemed to strive to do their best, and the general effect in this regard was harmonious and satisfactory. The orchestra and chorus were efficient and numerous; the stage management was worthy of all praise, and there were surprisingly few mishaps to mar the even tenor of an opera, which is perhaps one of the three most difficult to render on the lyric stage. Of the acting and singing of the principals we are constrained to speak with some qualification. They are all well-schooled and painstaking artists, and we doubt not they will make their way with the public to positions of enviable esteem. Their artistic worthiness should be conceded with little reserve. We speak, of course, more especially of the four leading singers of the occasion, no lack of exertion on whose part prevented enthusiasm last night from rising to furor. It is undeniable, however, that the first general effect in each case was one of disappointment. While it was clear that the artists thoroughly knew their business, and were anxious to reach their highest point of interpretation there was yet felt by the audience a sense of deficiency at times, even when they were most anxious to be pleased. The reason is tolerably plain. The artists come from a good school, but hardly from the very best school. Their voices are slightly worn, or seemed so, and they were undertaking very ambitious work in a strange theatre, and in the presence of a strange audience. As they proceeded and warmed to their tasks, however, we are bound to say that these drawbacks in a measure disappeared. The first decidedly favorable effect was produced by M. TASSOU's air in the first act, and the beautiful concerted piece with chorus that ends that act was received with hearty applause. In the second act the famous trio, sung by Mme. FAUSCHETTI and MM. TABARDI and MESTRE, was also warmly received, and thereafter the singers seemed to get on better terms with their public, and to please them throughout. All the scenes were excellently set, the dressing and equipping of the opera everything that could be desired, and the accord between chorus and orchestra showed commendably careful rehearsals. The ballet was scarcely as rich in female loveliness as New-York has lately been accustomed to expect; but this was really about the only shortcoming toward the perfection of the *mise en scène*. There can be no doubt of this, that, in spite of errors of omission or commission, a large number of the audience left the Academy last night highly delighted with the entertainment; and that they were no more delighted than we shall be if able hereafter to speak of the efforts of this deserving company in terms of more decided commendation than a first hearing has enabled us to do. "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" is to be given by them on Friday night, and this will perhaps afford us the desired opportunity. There is good reason to hope no less. For a performance is not often seen that, beginning rather ominously, and pleasing more and more until the audience are fairly satisfied, concludes by getting them quite enthusiastic at the end, and this was just the case with "La Juive" last evening. Under such circumstances, much good may be expected from the future, for a continuance in such progression can end in nothing short of unqualified success.

"MARITANA" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

A very pleasant representation of WALLACE's "Maritana" was given last evening at the French Theatre, by the *artistes* who, during the past week, sang in three different operas. That a fourth one, familiar though it be to several of the singers, should be produced so soon after the opening of the season, speaks well for the industry of the company. And its thoroughly satisfactory performance bears testimony to talent as well. The dramatic qualities of the story, and the excellence of the score, were both done full justice to. So strongly does the play of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" always touch the sympathies of an audience, and so happily has WALLACE illustrated it with music of a popular order, that the opera always commands attention, even when interpreted passably only. The *artistes* of Mme. PAREPA's troupe bring to its execution unusually fresh and cultured voices, and some of them a greater willingness to act than is usually to be recorded in a similar connection. Mr. CASTLE has notably improved in the latter respect, and although his embodiment of the lyric *Don Cæsar* will not efface from one's memory a remembrance of the great actors who have been identified with the part, it is commendable as exhibiting spirit and activity, besides being deserving of all praise for its vocal merits. Mr. CAMPBELL will not excel Mr. CASTLE in acting, but can be written of with quite as much approval for his good singing as *Don Jose de Santarem*. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA was, of course, *Maritana*. She sang admirably, and although her stage bearing rarely adds to the truthfulness of the theatrical picture she figures in, she was to be credited last evening with a very successful effort to give significance as well as voice to the pathetic couplets in the first act. An agreeable incident of the entertainment was the first appearance this season of Mrs. E. SEGUIN. She was very cordially received, and won a familiar tribute of applause and flowers for an impersonation of *Lazarillo*, totally unmarred by awkwardness or affectation, and proportionably interesting and effective. We need but add to this reference that the choruses and orchestra were in harmony throughout the night; and that the scenery, still wet from the magic brush of CALYO, was wholly appropriate. "Maritana" will be repeated at the French Theatre to-morrow. Brooklyn playgoers are to enjoy the "Bohemian Girl," by the same performers at the Academy, in their city, to-night.

Theatrical.

Professor HERMANN repeats his attractive prestidigitatorial performance to-night at the Academy of Music.

The Tobacco Tax.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Union, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday at 4 P. M. A. SCHEIDEMANTEL, C. NEWMEIER, PETER RADOW, JOHN FRANK and GUSTAV A. RATZ, were appointed a Committee to draw up a memorial to Congress, for the purpose of obtaining a change in the Revenue laws relating to tobacco. It is to be put in the form of a petition to lay all tax upon the raw material instead of on the manufactured article. When completed the document will be sent to the different Manufacturers' and Dealers' Unions throughout the United States for the signatures of their members, on obtaining which it will be submitted to Congress.

TELEGRAMS.

Present Aspect of Our Relations with Spain.

Father Hyacinthe and the Catholic Church.

Prince Napoleon Spoken of for King of Spain.

Opening of the Peace Congress in Switzerland.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy in Indiana.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Discussion in the British Press Continued—Estimate of the Consequences of a War Between Spain and the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* this morning says: "The Spanish have found their advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They met an imagined affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves. General SICKLES is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions. Pending a reply from Washington, he desires to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado. She has declared that if driven to extremity she will fight. No doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by doing so is out of the question, but as matters stand she would lose less by war than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and partial terms. The people and Government of Spain are resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle. A contest would only result in the sacrifice of Cuba, coupled with other but slighter losses. General SICKLES expected no such resistance as his note provoked. Possibly, in the face of such opposition, his proceedings may be qualified or repudiated by his Government. It is believed that he exceeds his authority, and that America is not responsible for his act."

The *Standard* thinks the loss of Cuba, and perhaps Porto Rico, would be the certain result of a war with the United States. Here the mischief for Spain would end, after some months of combat, for she must agree to peace. But this mischief would bring with it no corresponding good to the United States. War would cause serious interruption of her commerce, and result in the wholesale destruction of her shipping. It is not probable that the American Government will interfere any further in the affairs of Cuba.

Correction of a False Report—The Feeling in Washington Toward Spain and Cuba—The Spanish Naval Armament.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The false and absurd reports telegraphed from this city yesterday regarding Spanish affairs and Minister SICKLES evidently caused some excitement in distant cities, as dispatches have been received to-day making anxious inquiries in regard to the situation. All that can be said is that these stories about the indignation of the Administration at General SICKLES' course, his alleged recall, or the additional statement that he has exceeded his instructions, are wholly and absolutely fabrications out of whole cloth, and known to be such in most cases by the persons who sent them. Briefly, so far as the Government is informed, there is nothing new in the Spanish situation. There is pending a friendly offer of mediation. It has not been finally replied to by the Spanish Government, and it may be said that the prospect of its success is apparently less promising than it was. General SICKLES has not been censured; he had not exceeded his instructions at last accounts, and I have good reason to believe that the note which seems to have caused so much frenzy in Spain is simply a request upon the Spanish Government for a direct answer upon the pending propositions. General SICKLES is credited here in official quarters with having thus far acted with excellent judgment and sound discretion, and the feeling among the members of the Administration is as quiet as a Summer morning. Not one of them deems war probable, much less desirable, and nothing but the preservation of the national honor will induce the Government to embark in a warlike contest with even so weak a nation as Spain. It is well understood here, especially in official circles, that the rage and excitement in Spain over the assumed contents of our Minister's letter, is instigated by SERRANO, PRIM and other magnates, for the purpose of uniting and solidifying the Spanish people by the prospect of a foreign war. They hope thereby to direct the attention of their subjects from their own quarrels and differences, and, having nothing to lose, it is comparatively safe for them to indulge in a little game of bluster.

In view of all the talk about Spanish matters and the possibility of war, the following list of the Spanish navy becomes interesting. It is based on official data: Seven iron-clad frigates, mounting a total of 197 guns. These vessels have a four-inch plate armor; two or three of them are unwieldy and unseaworthy. The *Victoria* is the best of the class, but none of them could resist our fifteen-inch guns for an hour. Two iron-clad corvettes, 36 guns; 10 wooden screw frigates, 421 guns; (several of these vessels are worthless;) 3 side-wheel steamers, 56 guns; 4 sloops and brigs, 64 guns; 26 small screw schooners, 68 guns; 10 side-wheel schooners, 18 guns; 10 steam transports, 5 sailing transports, 18 screw gunboats, on Custom-house duty on the coast, one gun each.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

An Opinion on the Object of the Ecumenical Council—Father Hyacinthe's Position and its Results.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Journal des Débats* looks upon the religious situation as one fraught with serious consequences. It is said the coming Council at Rome will meet only to ratify the decisions of a most ultramontane committee. But the attitude of certain German and American Bishops, and the complaints of illustrious French ecclesiastics, show that the labors of the Council will not be so easy and direct as was anticipated. If the *Syllabus* triumphs, it will be with a struggle, and the triumph can only be ephemeral.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* estimates the declaration of Father HYACINTHE as merely one of the many manifestations revealing the commotion in the Roman Catholic Church, which promises to make the Ecumenical Council the occasion of anything but spiritual peace.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—*Le Temps* says the noble and courageous answer of Père HYACINTHE will create an immense effect, appearing as it has on the eve of a great Council.

Le Siècle is of the opinion that the attitude of the eloquent and earnest preacher-monk must exercise a great influence in the present crisis of the Church.

SPAIN.

The Subject of Choosing a King—Prince Napoleon Spoken of—Disturbances in Tarragona—A Treaty of Commerce with England.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The first subject of discussion before the Cortes on reassembling will be the choice of a King. Of the candidates thus far suggested, the King of Portugal seems to be the favorite. Prince NAPOLEON is spoken of as a candidate.

General PIERRAD arrived at Tarragona on Tuesday, and the Republicans made a great demonstration in his honor. Much excitement prevailed, and there were some disturbances in the streets, during which the Secretary of the Governor was killed. The Government authorities then took vigorous steps to restore order. Many persons were arrested, the Republican clubs dispersed, and the Volunteers of Liberty were disarmed. An order has been issued for the arrest of PIERRAD. A treaty of commerce between England and Spain will soon be completed.

TARRAGONA, Sept. 22.—General PIERRAD has fled from Tarragona to Valencia. It is reported that he was stopped at Tortosa and arrested.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Republican papers here disavow and reprobate the violence committed at Tarragona.

Regent SERRANO will leave the city, probably this week, for the baths of Alhama.

Return of General Prim from Madrid—Action of the Ministry.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—General PRIM has returned from France. Soon after his arrival a Cabinet council was held, at which it was resolved to use every effort to save Cuba and to dispatch more troops to the island. The Tarragona affair was also discussed, and strong measures were proposed for the preservation of public order.

FRANCE.

Anniversary of the First Republic—The Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A banquet and *fête* were given in this city yesterday in commemoration of the 21st of September, 1792.

The Emperor presided at the Council of Ministers to-day.

Evidence has been discovered which leads to the belief that the woman and five children who were discovered dead this week were murdered by the husband and eldest son of the family.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Opening of the Sessions at Lausanne, in Switzerland—A Toast to America.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 22.—The Universal Peace Congress is now in session here. Yesterday a banquet was given the delegates. VICTOR HUGO was present, and offered a toast to the Republic of the United States. He said he felt sure that, imitating the example of America, Europe would eventually become a federative republic.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan Refuses to Make Concessions—The Loan Point Insisted On.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—The Sublime Porte persists in its demands on the Viceroy of Egypt, in regard to the power of the latter to raise loans, and refuses to make any concessions.

CUBA.

A Skirmish Near Encrucijado.

HAVANA, Sept. 21—Evening.—The Spanish troops had a skirmish with the rebels near Encrucijado. Sixteen of the latter were killed.

CANADA.

Double Murder in New-Brunswick—Two Persons Killed by Lightning and an Invalid Burned to Death.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 22.—Further investigations concerning the discovery of the skeletons of a woman and child near Loch Lomond, leave no doubt that a double murder has been committed. A man named KANE is in custody on suspicion of being the criminal, and the bodies are supposed to be those of his wife and child.

A terrific thunder storm occurred at Yarmouth, N. S., yesterday. The house of JOSEPH HAMILTON was struck by the lightning, and Mr. HAMILTON and his wife instantly killed. The house was set on fire, and a bedridden daughter perished in the flames.

A Shocking Scene at an Execution—The Knights of St. Crispin and the Catholic Church.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—POITRAS, the murderer of QUELLETTE, was executed at Murray Bay on Monday. Up to his last moments he persisted in declaring his innocence, and refused the consolation of religion until brought face to face with his fate on the scaffold, when he confessed his guilt and repented. The execution was characterized by a painful and brutal incident. The rope was left too long, so that when the trap fell POITRAS fell to the ground on his knees. He was taken up again and the rope shortened, so that when he fell the second time the law was vindicated. The executioner, from Montreal, was said to have been intoxicated at the time of the execution.

Messrs. WOODLEY have discharged from their boot manufactory all the men belonging to the St. Crispin Society. A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic Churches condemning the St. Crispin Association, and refusing absolution to those of its members who belong to the Catholic Church. The St. Crispin Society are on a strike in Montreal and Toronto.

An Exhibition of Intense Loyalty—A United States Flag Pulled Down.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 22.—An enormous crowd visited this city to-day. Fully 30,000 strangers arrived by special trains. Addresses were presented to Governor-General YOUNG by the City Council and Board of Trade at his hotel.

At 2 o'clock Prince ARTHUR, with Governor-General YOUNG, rode to the Industrial Exhibition grounds, where addresses were presented by the Agricultural and Arts Societies. The Prince and Sir JOHN YOUNG then went through the exhibition, where an enormous crowd was present.

An American flag, which had been hung in the decorations, was pulled down and torn to pieces at 9 o'clock. Much excitement prevailed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Astronomical Expedition to Siberia Unsuccessful—The Sun Obscured During the Eclipse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The United States steamer *Mohican* returned from Siberia to-night with Professors HALL and ROGERS, of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, who went North to observe the eclipse. The expedition was a decided failure. The steamer arrived in Plover Bay, July 30, and anchored in Emma Harbor. The astronomical party erected an observatory at Napkum Spit, which Mr. ROGERS took as a station, while Mr. HALL proceeded to the chief place selected for observing the eclipse. The weather was favorable until half an hour before "the contact," when dense clouds obscured the sun, and this condition of things continued until half an hour after "the egress," when it cleared off as before.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Murder, Arson and Suicide in Indiana—An Old Farmer the Criminal.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 22.—Yesterday afternoon WM. MOODY, an old and respected farmer, murdered his wife, dragged the body from the house, set fire to the dwelling and outbuildings, standing guard over the building until it was consumed. He then shot himself dead. He would allow no one to interfere to save anything. A considerable amount of money was burned.

Another Large Donation from Mr. Peabody.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—GEORGE PEABODY visited the Peabody Institute to-day during a meeting of the trustees, and made an additional donation of $300,000 of Tennessee six per cent. bonds, and $100,000 Virginia State six per cent. bonds. This sum is designated by the donor for the erection of a building similar to and adjoining the present Institute, the site for which has already been purchased. Any remainder of the above amount, after the construction of the new building, is to be applied to a gallery of paintings and sculpture. Mr. PEABODY, in his letter making the donation, refers to the pecuniary difficulties of Tennessee, but expresses confidence in the great national resources of the State and the high sense of honor of her people, and advises the trustees to keep these bonds for the present, as they are increasing in value, and, when necessary, to dispose of at the highest price the United States bonds held by the trustees.

FIRES.

Oil Works Near Pittsburg Destroyed—Three Boys Burned to Death in Cincinnati—Stores and Public Halls Burned at Hemlock Lake, N. Y.

OIL CITY, Penn., Sept. 22.—There is a large fire in the Standard Oil Works, near Pittsburg. It began about 9:30 o'clock this morning, and is still raging. All efforts to extinguish the fire have so far proved fruitless, and it is thought the entire works will be destroyed. The loss is not yet known.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—A frame house on Central-avenue was burned last night. It was occupied as a shop, dwellings and a saloon. Loss, $14,000; insured for $4,000. Three young boys, named MONTAG, were burned to death.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 22.—The dry-goods store of MORGAN & STEVENS, the drug store of Dr. VAN FARREN, and GILBERT & FOX, the fancy goods store of Miss HUDSON, the Post Office and the Odd Fellows' and Good Templars' halls in the village of Hemlock Lake, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Second Day of the Convention at Buffalo—The Centennial.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Council resumed its session. The Committee on Centennial Work report as follows: The year 1870 will be the centenary of the Universalist denomination in America. It is recommended, first, that the parishes pay off the outstanding debts. Second, That all the needed improvements and repairing of churches, or the building of new ones, be done in the course of a year. Third, That a general plan of missionary work be inaugurated. Fourth, That a publication fund be raised. Fifth, That as a special memorial offering the sum of $200,000 be raised and vested in the General Convention for denominational uses. The Committee also recommended that mass meetings be held in the Spring of 1870 in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. Also, that the first Sunday in June be set apart for special memorial service in all the churches. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of this report.

The Brooks Assassination in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At the hearing in the Brooks case to-day KEENAN was discharged, and HAMILTON and ATWELL remanded. All of the others implicated in the affair were released on bail. BROOKS failed to recognize any of the parties under arrest as being present when he was shot.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$12,179 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Sept. 13, reached this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

F. Probst & Co.	$1,226	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$1,600
J. McNider	774	Order	8,000
Wm. Lintz	600		
Total			$12,179

United States of Colombia—The Presidential Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

Dates from Bogota are to Aug. 18 by mail, and by private correspondence to a later date. The result of the examination of the votes given for the President of the Republic should already have been published in the State of Boyaca, but was not. Conservatives and Liberals are disputing the triumph of their candidates. It is believed the examination will decide the election of SALGAR. The State of Santander has voted in favor of SALGAR.

Southern Countries—Earthquakes in the West—Shocks at Arica, Tacna and in Southern Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 13, 1869.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived on the morning of the 3d inst., bringing us late dates from the west coast of South America. The almost daily occurrence of earthquakes seemed to prostrate business and send terror into the hearts of all. It is the all-absorbing topic in Peru. The Panama *Mail* says:

"From the west coast of South America the intelligence in connection with the predictions of the German Astronomer, FALB, is more startling than we were prepared to expect. From almost every part of the coast of Peru we hear of a succession of earthquakes, which, in point of frequency and force, are only second to the appalling convulsions of August, 1868. At Arica, on the 19th ult., not less than forty shocks of earthquake occurred within the twenty-four hours, causing extreme terror to the inhabitants, and obliging many to flee from the city to the interior. On the night of the 20th, at 10:30, a terrific movement of the earth took place, almost rivaling the fearful shocks of last year. Later, during the same night and the following morning, less violent shocks occurred at frequent intervals, accompanied by successive subterraneous noises, which struck additional alarm into the already terrified people. Up to the latest date (the 22d ult.) Arica and the surrounding country was in an almost perpetual state of movement, either oscillatory or undulatory, and more than half the families had fled to the neighboring valleys.

"The City of Tacna, besides experiencing an incredible number of earthquakes previous to the 20th, was, on the night of that day, visited by a similar shock to that which took place at Arica ten minutes later. The citizens fled to the public squares and took refuge in the widest streets, erecting temporary huts in which to await with comparative safety the threatening sequel to the previous alarming indications.

"At Tarapacá and Iquique earthquakes had been also unusually numerous and severe, causing the same excessive terror and alarm among the inhabitants. Arequipa, also, among the many earthquakes it has lately chronicled, makes particular mention of three unusually violent shocks on the night of the 20th, rivaling in force, so says the *Bolsa* of that city, the convulsions of the memorable 13th of August, 1868. There, as in Islay and nearly every Peruvian city and seaport, the utmost terror prevails, caused principally by the inquietude of the earth, but intensified by the prognostications of FALB, which are to a certain extent considered by many to be partially verified, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy of dates.

"Much alarm has been occasioned in Lima and Callao by the news of earthquakes from the seaports and cities of Southern Peru, but up to the latest dates no very considerable shocks had occurred at either place. Nevertheless, much of the consternation prevalent in the South is shared by the inhabitants of the capital and its port, so much so that many, including foreigners, are making preparations to be absent at the time that M. FALB's predictions are expected to be verified. It is observable that notwithstanding the violence of some of the numerous shocks of earthquake which have recently taken place in Peru, no corresponding movement of the sea has occurred similar to that of 1868. In the southern ports of Chili, however, notably Talcahuano and Tomé, the tides for three or four days were observed to be in a most unsettled state, running in and out most irregularly, and receding and advancing as much as two or three times within an hour."

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

An Insane Mother Hacks her Son's Head to Pieces with an Ax—Struggle Between the Woman and her Daughter.

Mrs. CATHARINE HALPIN, residing at No. 114 East Warren-street, while in a temporary fit of insanity, at 3 P. M. yesterday, assaulted her son EDWARD, 8 years of age, with an ax, inflicting ten wounds, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. The circumstances of the fearful tragedy are about as follows: Mrs. CATHARINE HALPIN is the wife of an industrious and sober carpenter, with whom she has lived in peace and comfort for nearly twenty-four years. All the family relations, so far as is known, during that time, have been of the most amicable character, the children, those who were spared, growing up in dutiful respect and obedience to their parents. Mrs. HALPIN was predisposed to temporary visitations of insanity, and on such occasions it was necessary to keep her under strict guard to prevent her doing injury to herself or others. The first occasion of this kind was about fourteen years ago, just after she had given birth to a child, since dead, when she had to be strictly watched. Since that time the malady, which lurked in her system, at different times manifested itself in her extraordinary conduct, but she was closely watched until the temporary danger had passed away.

Yesterday afternoon she was seized with one of these wild fits. Her boy, EDWARD, was playing with his brother JAMES, 10 years old, and his sister, ALICE, about 17 years old, was engaged in her regular household duties. The mother, with apparent kindly desire, requested ALICE to leave the kitchen and go to bed. The unsuspecting girl complied. JAMES happened to step out into the yard for the moment, and it was then that the demon spirit gained the mastery of the mother. She caught up an ax, which was in sight, and commenced hacking EDWARD's head with it until, having dealt ten fearful and deathly strokes, the child lay on the floor lifeless and gory. ALICE sprang from her couch and entered the apartment where the tragedy had just been completed, when the mother asked her to conceal herself beneath the bed. This the girl refused to do, and the result was a desperate struggle between her and her demented mother. ALICE screamed, but no help came from neighbors. She escaped from the house and ran to the abode of her sister MARY, and informed her of what had taken place. Then information of the awful occurrence was given at the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, when Roundsman GROVER and two other officers proceeded to the house in East Warren-street. On arriving they found Mrs. HALPIN in possession. She informed them that the deed had been committed by two women, one of whom had jumped out of the window, while the other fled by the door. The unfortunate woman had taken her shawl, and with it had wiped the edge of the ax clean, collected the brains of the deceased boy, and deposited them in a bucket. The Police took possession of the premises, and removed the woman to the Station-house.

Coroner JONES will, to-day, hold an inquest.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

Harmony Restored—Basis of the Arrangement.

The Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-third-street) held an adjourned meeting last evening, at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. JOHN D. GRIDLEY in the chair.

The report of Special Committees being in order, Mr. JAMES W. CULVER arose, and after giving a brief outline of the basis on which the Committee had agreed to unite with the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-street organizations, urged that it be adopted as the best that could be done, and in accepting which the regularity of the Twenty-third-street Committee was fully recognized, and harmony and efficiency restored to the party.

Mr. CULVER was followed by Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER and General JOHN COCHRANE in very earnest speeches on the necessity of adopting the agreement as a whole, and with marked unanimity. The question being put to a vote, the following agreement was adopted without a dissenting voice and amid general enthusiasm:

At a meeting of Committees appointed by the Republican General and Central Committees of the City of New-York, of which Messrs. GRIDLEY, BOOTH and KETCHUM are Presidents, it was agreed, first, that the delegation from the City of New-York to the State Convention shall be divided as follows, viz.: The Twenty-second-street organization shall be entitled to thirty of said delegates, and the other organizations represented in this conference shall be entitled to twenty-six, and said delegates may be selected, appointed or elected in such manner as the respective organizations may determine; also that the members of the State Central Committee to which the City of New-York is entitled shall be divided as follows, viz.: one-half to the organization known as the Twenty-second-street Committee, and the other half to the other organizations herein represented.

Second, it is also agreed that all the organizations herein represented shall unite in a reorganization and reënrollment of the Republican voters of the City, for the purpose of forming new local organizations in the Assembly Districts, and a new General Committee; said reënrollment shall be made under the direction of four inspectors in each Assembly District, who shall be appointed by a Joint Committee of twelve, to be appointed or elected by the organizations herein represented, on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, six of whom shall be appointed by the Twenty-second-street organization, and six by the other organizations herein represented. It is understood and agreed that the Twenty-second-street organization shall have the appointment of two of the said inspectors, and the other organizations herein represented shall have the other two of said inspectors in each of said districts. Said Joint Committee of twelve shall, in addition to appointing inspectors as aforesaid, also act as a Board of Appeal in all matters of dispute between said inspectors, and shall have power to remove any of said inspectors for misconduct and fill all vacancies. The enrollment herein provided for shall be made on the evenings of Dec. 15 and 17, next ensuing, and the elections herein provided for shall be held on the evening of Dec. 29 next ensuing. The enrolling and voting places and books in both cases to be open from 7 o'clock to 9:30 o'clock, of which two days' notice shall be given in at least two Republican papers of the City, TIMES and *Tribune*.

The inspectors so appointed as aforesaid shall cause the enrollment thus made by them to be printed in numbers sufficient to give to every person enrolled a copy of the same, and shall distribute them to the best of their ability. On the 23d December next ensuing, the said inspectors shall meet, (which meeting shall be advertised as aforesaid,) and shall hear all complaints in relation to the name of any person improperly on the roll; and if it shall appear by affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that such name is improperly on the roll, and that notice of the application to strike it therefrom has been served on him and he makes default; or proof is made that he cannot be found in the district in which he shall be enrolled, or in case the said person fails to satisfy said inspectors that his name ought to be continued on said roll, then the said inspectors shall have power, and it shall be their duty to strike such name from the roll.

At the close of the election, as herein provided, said inspectors shall declare in writing the result of such election, naming the officers of the local organizations and delegates to the General Committee thus elected, and on such declaration being made all other Republican organizations in said districts shall be disbanded.

Upon the assembling and organization of the delegates to the Central Committee elected as aforesaid, which shall take place on the evening of the first Thursday of January, 1870, the other General and Central Committees shall cease to exist.

This agreement to be reported to the Committee of Appointment by the last State Convention, and of which Mr. MADDEN is Chairman, to be by said Committee reported to the next State Convention for approval.

Signed, on behalf of the Twenty-second-street Committee, John H. White, Sinclair Tousey and Ira O. Miller; on behalf of the Twenty-third-street Committee, James W. Booth, T. E. Stuart, David Miller, E. Delafield Smith and Thomas Murphy; on behalf of the Twenty-eighth-street Committee, Edgar Ketchum, Spencer Kirby and Norman Stratton.

On motion of Mr. LAWSON, it was

Resolved, That upon the reënrollment of the Republican Party, the two inspectors of said enrollment to which this Committee will be entitled shall be recommended, and the Special Committee by the President and members of the General Committee of the several Assembly Districts, and such named persons shall be appointed by said Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, it was

Resolved, That the thirty delegates and alternates to the Union Republican State Convention, according to this organization, be appointed as follows: One delegate and one alternate to each Assembly District to be selected from such Assembly District; and that nine delegates at large be selected by a committee of one from each Assembly District; and that this Committee, when it adjourns, adjourn to Friday evening next. At that time the delegations to this Committee from the several districts, after consultation, report the names of those selected by them for delegates and alternates under the above apportionment, and also that the gentlemen whose names are so represented with said nine delegates at large, be delegates and alternates to said State Convention, and shall be so certified by the officers of this Committee.

A Committee of twenty-one was appointed from each district to appoint the delegates at large. It was resolved that the Committee demand the restoration of CHAS. ATKINSON to employment in the Navy-yard, from which he was recently discharged, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Committee then adjourned.

New Republican Central Committee.

The Union Republican Central Committee (new organization) held a meeting at Apollo Hall last evening, Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM presiding. A sharp and protracted discussion took place on the adoption of a report in relation to the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City. The report was supported by Messrs. MCMULLEN, HOWE, RICHARDSON, TWAMBLIE, STRATTON, KITCHELL, O'BRIEN, PINCKNEY, KETCHUM and others, but was opposed by Messrs. BABCOCK, WHITFIELD, HALL and HEBER. It was finally adopted by a large majority. The report is the same as that adopted by the Twenty-third-street organization.

Explosive Oils—Another List of Places Where Bad Kerosene is Sold.

Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday presented to the Board of Health the weekly record of results obtained under the supervision of the chemist in the laboratory of the Board with regard to explosive oils sold in this City and Brooklyn. It sets forth that there is evidence that small dealers carry on their own adulterations, and that the wholesale dealers are endeavoring to bring their oils up to the required standard of safety.

Oils below the legal standard are sold at the following places: No. 166 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (naphtha;) shanty corner Fifty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, (naphtha;) No. 152 Avenue A, (naphtha;) No. 709 Third-avenue, No. 633 Third-avenue, No. 621 Third-avenue, No. 73 First-avenue, No. 93 First-avenue, No. 275 First-avenue, No. 305 First-avenue, No. 402 Second-avenue, No. 397 Second-avenue, No. 261 First-avenue, No. 149 Avenue A, No. 169½ Avenue A, No. 192 Avenue A, No. 207 Avenue A, No. 83 St. Mark's-place, No. 98 First-avenue, No. 89 First-avenue, No. 60 First-avenue, No. 52 First-avenue, No. 42 Stanton-street, No. 675 Third-avenue, No. 620 Third-avenue, No. 389 Third-avenue, No. 96 First-avenue, No. 118 First-avenue, No. 182 First-avenue, No. 194 First-avenue, No. 202 First-avenue, No. 230 First-avenue, No. 281 First-avenue, No. 341 First-avenue, No. 294 Second-avenue, No. 379 Second-avenue, No. 361 Second-avenue, No. 302 First-avenue, No. 349 First-avenue, No. 130 East Eighth-street, No. 183 Avenue A, No. 215 Avenue A. Not one of the whole list complies with the law.

INCIDENTALS.

The record of the Sir John Franklin expedition was found on the California coast by Mr. JAMES DALY, of the firm of DALY & RODGERS, lumber merchants in San Buenaventura. Mr. DALY, walking on the beach, accidentally stumbled upon a battered leather bag, made of sealskin and closely fastened, and in that the paper was found.

General WILSON, who in the Spring of 1865 made an expedition through Alabama and Georgia, and struck what General SHERMAN officially pronounced "one of the best blows of the war at the waning strength of the Confederacy," has issued a call for a meeting of the "officers and soldiers of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi," at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17.

JOSEPH MESSNER, the Rochester wife murderer, received information from his counsel of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in his case with considerable emotion, but before the interview terminated said "he did not care about the matter, although life was sweet to him; that the man who bet his money on his being a fool would lose it; he was ready to die," &c.

Republican papers in Ohio allege that General SAMUEL CARY is organizing a secret political league in the interests of the Democratic Party in all the places in that State visited by him. It is called the Workingmen's League, and its object is to elect Democrats to the Legislature, and when that is impossible, to make pretended independent nominations.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that Dr. BREWER, of Westfield, was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua County by a vote of forty to thirty-six; that the vote was made unanimous, and that after a recess of two hours the nomination of Dr. BREWER was reconsidered by the delegates then present, and MATTHEW P. BEMUS was nominated.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have began issuing their stirring addresses again. One appeared yesterday. The peculiar force which was given to those of old by the practiced and skillful pen of WALLACE is, of course, wanting, but we are told that Mr. PACKER "will come to the performance of public duty, armed with integrity as with a garment," which is either a new kind of arm or a new use for a garment.

The Detroit *Post* is agitating the question whether a man fares the worse from the brutalities of civilization or the savagery of barbarism. It brings the sufferings of others to bear upon the question, and its perplexity is none the less.

Rev. J. B. BITTENGER, D. D., has declined the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Penn., solely because he fears that he does not possess the practical business talent required for the reorganization of the college.

The Detroit papers report that Rev. S. M. FREELAND, of that city, in his sermon in favor of the restoration of capital punishment, contended that it is no argument against hanging that the innocent sometimes suffer—that that is an argument in favor of care, but it is better that some innocent persons should suffer than that the guilty should go unpunished.

Boston proposes to send its Treasurer to England to sign the city bonds which have been negotiated abroad. It is estimated that about five millions will be taken there. The Treasurer of Massachusetts has already gone to England to sign State bonds.

Captain E. B. WARD, of Detroit, who was stricken with paralysis last week, continues to improve in health, and many of the most unfavorable symptoms of his disease have left him.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has thrown aside its old type, which "has had to chronicle the most important scenes in the darkest and most eventful period of Virginia's history," and appears in an entire new dress, and much enlarged.

STRONG PEPPER has been commissioned as Postmaster of the village of Pepperville, Nebraska. This reads like a joke, but it cannot be such, if "every joke has for its foundation an untruth," because it is a fact.

Washington is very much gratified at the announcement that its death-rate is no larger than that of New-York, and considerably less than that of England. The proposition to remove the capital is bringing out a vast amount of invaluable information about that city.

The City Council of Albany are taking steps to erect a monument to the memory of Major-General SCHUYLER, and have appointed a Committee, of which Major BLEECKER is chairman, to confer with his descendants on the subject.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* complains that $500 and $1,000 bills are being sent there for the purchase of cotton, and it fears it is a Northern trick, resorted to for the purpose of endeavoring to break down the cotton market.

The steamship *San Salvador* took away from Savannah, on Saturday, 1,740 bales of upland cotton, and six bags of sea island, the largest cargo of cotton ever taken from that port by a regular coast line steamer.

The Governor of Iowa wants to learn whether such men as JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and other rebel leaders who fought for four years for the removal of the Capital to the "sunny South," are to be the leading spirits of the National Capital Convention in St. Louis, before he issues credentials to delegates from his State.

Custom-House Appointments.

The following appointments have just been made in the Custom-house:

Major John A. Meek, Captain of the Night Watch, *vice* D. D. Bullock, removed. Night Inspectors—Alex. Clinch, *vice* George H. Davenport, removed; T. J. Burns, *vice* Alex. Johnston, removed. Storekeepers—N. S. Langdon, *vice* W. Handly, removed; Jas. J. Brownlee, *vice* S. T. Brooks, removed.

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

HEADS REJUVENATED.—The restoration of gray hair to its original color by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is one of the latest miracles of science. The article is as different from all the "dyes," "colorers," &c., &c., in use, as the product of a living fountain is from semi-fluid mud. It neither disgusts the senses nor affects the health, and accomplishes its beautifying work thoroughly in from five to ten days.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES! LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF—Genuine! Price reduced! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S Cherry Pectoral for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption.—*Advertisement.*

INDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

GENT'S HATS—Elegant Fall styles at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

Fuller & Barnum and "Goodrich" Tuck Measurers and Creasers for Sewing Machines, No. 635 Broadway, New-York. I. W. BARNUM.

Coverings for the Feet,
AT CANTRELL'S, NO. 241 4TH-AV.

MARRIED

FAULKNER—URMY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, at St. John's Chapel, New-York, by Rev. George B. Andrews, JOSIAH FAULKNER, Esq., of Wappinger's Falls, to Mrs. CATHERINE A. URMY, of New-York. No cards.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

HAMILTON—COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Willis, GEO. W. HAMILTON to IDA M. COLEMAN, daughter of Geo. Coleman, Esq., all of New-York City.

HUNTER—WIGHTMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., JOHN M. HUNTER to NELLIE A. WIGHTMAN, all of this City. No cards.

LANE—HODGES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., Mr. WM. C. LANE, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. G. W. Hodges, of Edgewater, S. I. No cards.

WEED—MARTEN.—At Darien, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM A. WEED, of Stamford, to Miss JULIA C., youngest daughter of the late William Marten, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Dover, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, JAMES L. ALLEN, aged 63 years.

Funeral at 3 P. M. Saturday, 25th inst., on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from New-York. All friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

COLGATE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, JANE, widow of the late George Colgate.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, Sept. 20, ANN M., wife of Hull Clark, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Yonkers, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the 2 o'clock train to Yonkers, or 2:30 train to Hastings.

LEWIS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, JENNIE D., beloved wife of Stewart B. Lewis, and daughter of Martin B. and Maria A. Wallace, aged 19 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Pulaski-st., East Orange. Interment in Green-Wood.

MIX.—At East Gainesville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, BYRON MIX, of this City, aged 49 years.

SADLIER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, at Far Rockaway, L. I., JAMES SADLIER, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., New-York, on Friday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canadian and Irish papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, Captain JOSEPH N. SCOTT, in the 63d year of his age, for many years steamship agent at Nicaragua and Aspinwall.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 322 West 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TURRELL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Sept. 20, ANNA E. M. TURRELL, aged 19 years, daughter of Levi W. and Rhoda W. Turrell.

Funeral on Thursday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Clinton-st., Newburg, N. Y.

WALTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, at his residence, No. 109 East 60th-st., Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, D. D., Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary, New-York City, and eldest son of the late Admiral Walton, H. B. M. N., aged 59 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WHITNEY.—In London, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM WHITNEY, son of the late William Whitney, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATS.
SOMETHING NEW.
WARNOCK & CO.,
WILL INTRODUCE THE NEW STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.
OUR GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT
FOR AUTUMN 1869, IS THE NEWEST STYLE OUT.
NOVEL! ATTRACTIVE!! BECOMING!!!
Our Young Gentleman's DRESS HAT for Autumn, 1869, is not a Boy's Hat, nor an Old Gentleman's Hat, but A HAPPY ADAPTATION.
UNIQUE! DASHING!! GRACEFUL!!!
Our Boys' and Youths' Hats for Autumn, 1869, are
A CULTIVATED SPECIALITY,
Exhibiting all the novelties of the season, and complete in every department.
OUR BUSINESS AND TRAVELING HATS
for Autumn, 1869,
COMPRISE EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE
prevalent, and newer issues, at once singular and pleasing.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
NO. 519 BROADWAY.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN'S SIN;
OR,
THE SCARRED ARM,
By HERO STRONG,
Is commenced this week in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

The story with the above title is one calculated to entertain every female reader. It points a moral that may prove of inestimable benefit in restraining the gay and thoughtless, and it depicts with all the power of vigorous language the endless train of miseries caused by the first false step of the wretched woman who, regardless of consequences, sought to gratify a long-cherished wish by stooping to crime. HERO STRONG, the author of this soul-stirring life-history, achieved a marked success with a previous story published in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, "A Man's Love and Pride," and we are confident the most emphatic approbation will greet the new story.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
now ready, is for sale by every news agent.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
Of all descriptions, Two, Three, Four and Five, to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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In the best manner, by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD VEST CHAINS,
Entirely new styles. Just received by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCHES
OF ALLL DESCRIPTIONS.
The celebrated HOWARD AMERICAN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES, ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, ELGIN AMERICAN WATCHES, GENEVA STEM-WINDING WATCHES, GOLD HUNTING GENEVA WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, FORTY, FIFTY and SIXTY to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Watches sent by express, C. O. D.

FRENCH JEWELRY.
EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c., of our own importation, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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BUNIONS AND INGROWING NAILS,
Cured by Dr. KIMBELL, 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
Prices less than on Broadway.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

CHINESE LABORERS.—WE, THE UNdersigned, appointed agents of Messrs. Koopmanschap & Co., of California, are now prepared to make contracts for Chinese laborers for any part of the United States.
F. N. SPOFFORD, President,
I. M. JONES, Secretary and Manager
of Texas Land Company, No. 59 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 25, 1869, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; D. and E, 11:15 A. M.; C. and O, 11:20 A. M.; F. and G, 10:30 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A
BEAUTIFUL WOMAN'S SIN;
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1869.
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THE WOODCOCK.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head of Woodcock—Woodcock at Home—Shooting the Woodcock—Fire-Hunting of Woodcock.
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The Lost Will	50	The Runaway Match	50
Orville College	50	Foggy Night at Offord	25
Light & Dark Christmas	25	William Allair	25

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of each of the above books of the publishers.
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Among others recently published are the following:
MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY; Or, the Biblical Account of Man's Creation Tested by Scientific Theories of his Origin and Antiquity. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL. D. Price, sent free by post, $1.
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HOW TO READ CHARACTER; a New Illustrated Handbook of Phrenology, and Physiognomy for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of all the Organs of the Brain. 170 engravings. Price, paper, $1; muslin, $1 25.
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CONTENTS:
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½. Punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES W. BOOTH, President.
GEO. H. SHELDON, }
M. FRIEDSAM, } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no suburban sales advertised for yesterday, and it is very fortunate there were none. The weather was rainy and gloomy, and a disappointment would have been inevitable. Thus far everything has been very favorable. Each sale has taken place at the time advertised. The days have been bright and clear, and not a thing has occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. It is to be hoped that during the remainder of the season the auctioneers will be equally fortunate. A postponement is almost always followed by some unpleasant result. The people do not attend the second time as promptly as they did the first, do not bid as spiritedly, the edge of the appetite seems taken off, and the sale is comparatively flat and uninteresting. Last season two or three such disappointments occurred, and the sales following, though generally fair, were seldom equal to those which took place promptly at the time advertised.

To-day none will be made. Friday is not a favorite, and as Saturday is to real estate men a day of rest, no further country sales will be attempted this week. For next week several interesting ones are advertised, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The Exchange Salesroom, which for some time has been very quiet, is beginning to show some signs of life. The auctioneers are getting their stands and bulletins in order, and preparations are being made for a very lively Fall season. A few weeks hence, when the weather is cooler and country sales have ceased, stirring times may be expected in the old hall. It is scarcely probable that we shall have so great an excitement as attended its closing last Spring; yet there are many large and important sales to be made, and they will undoubtedly attract large audiences. Many of the old *habitues* already congregate together within the room to talk over what has been, speculate as to what will be and compare ideas generally. The general belief is, that the market will be less excited, and more firm and steady than it has been for some time past. Such a state of things is certainly greatly to be desired, and present appearances would seem to justify the belief that the opinion above expressed, and now entertained by so many of our sound and experienced men, will prove correct. If the improvement in the salesroom is as great as it has been in the country, all will have cause for congratulation.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Lexington-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 36th-st., 16.4x95	$21,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 49th-st., 33.4x70	46,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 59th-st., 20.5x65	26,500
Water-st., n. s., 163.4 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24.6x½ block	7,400
9th-st., No. 83, 25x97.6	23,500
10th-st., s. s., lot No. 12, Henry Brevoort's map, 25x92.3¼	28,000
18th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x141.11x25x141.6	20,000
18th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x142.4x25x141.11	20,000
26th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	6,200
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	27,000
57th-st., n. w. corner of 9th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	7,000
90th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11	5,150
Avenue B, s. e. corner of 6th-st., 21x64	14,000
3d-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x75	18,000
3d-av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x110	31,000
3d-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25x100 104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 82.11 ft. s. of 117th-st., 18x63.4	8,000

Leases Recorded.

Christie-st., No. 175½, 3 years, per year	$600
West Houston-st., No. 27, 3 yrs. and 9 months, per year	1,000
8th-av., No. 448, 3 years, per year	750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Court-st., e. s., 45.10 ft. n. of Church-st., 20.10x100	$4,700
Eagle-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Liberty-av., 25x100	2,250
Penn-st., s. s., 221 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	900
Johnson-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	6,400
Magnolia-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	150
Ryerson-st., w. s., 314.10 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x100	4,500
Henry and Pierrepont sts., n. e. corner, 50x99.6x22x40x77x20	25,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 85x19	10,000
Sands-st. and Dickenson-alley, n. w. corner, 25x97.6	5,500
Walton-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,840
3d-st., n. e. s., 61 ft. s. of 5th-av., 89x90	60,000
22d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	820
20th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100	350
17th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. of 6th-av., 50x80	2,000
North William-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	5,000
Willow-st., e. s., adjoining land of Henry Waring, 25x100	25,000
8th Ward, map of S. Barber, 25x127.9	1,500
8th Ward, map of Geo. Johnson, lot No. 212	1,800
Fort Hamilton village, section map No. 3, lot No. 441	300
New Lotts, Mill road, e. s., 40 acres	150
Evergreen-av. and Harman-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	2,100
Williams-av., e. s., 291 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 33.4x100	6,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

West Broadway and High-st., corner, 75x75	$1,250
High and Rose sts., s. w. corner, 100x116	3,500

Morrisania.

Gouvenur-st., s. s., 150 ft. from Morris-av., 25x108	$675
Springfield-st. and Courtland-av., n. corner, 50x100	7,500
Schuvler-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Courtland-av., 25x100	650
3d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington-av., 46x100	2,350

West Farms.

Grove-st. and Prospect-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	$600
Kingsbridge road, 175 ft. n. w. of Madison-av., 25x175	600

Westchester.

1st-av., s. s., 4 lots, map of Wakefield, 1 acre	$425

Yonkers.

St. Mary-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 50x100	$200
Myrtle-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x100	200

Eastchester.

Huntsbridge road, adjoining Chas. Rodman's, J. Stevens' property, 20¼ acres	$20,000
White Plains road, n. w. s., lots Nos. 90 and 91, Washingtonelle's, 52x189	250

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Crescent-st., n. w. s., 122 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 27.8x91.9	$225
Crescent-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	500
Road from Poor Bowery to Newtown, 46 acres, Backus' map	7,500

Jamaica.

Pear Tree-av., s. s., lot No. 53, 24x125	$500

Long Island City.

West 6th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100	$7,500

Maspeth.

Lot No. 349, 25x100	$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Claremont-av., w. s., 251 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 52x107	$3,500
Mulberry and Thomas sts., s. e. corner, 50x66	1,450
Camden-st., w. s., 213 ft. n. of 14th-av., 27x44	230
Gold-st., w. s., 265 ft. n. of Orange-st., 75x105	850
Johnson-av., w. s., indefinite, 30x300	2,550
Ferry-st., s. s. 20 ft. w. of Wescott-st., 10 ft. front	3,600
Camden-st., e. s., 175 ft. from Godet-st., 50x100 Bergen-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Godet-st., 50x100 Bergen st., w. s., 579 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 3x200 Camden-st., e. s., 587 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 50x200	3,500

East Orange.

Mechanic-st., w. s., indefinite, 46x222	$1,000

Clinton.

35 44-100 acres	$15,500

Orange.

Centre Tremont-av	$11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 33 feet wide, in 16th-st., near 5th-av.; the house is well arranged with dining-room extension on rear, with library on second floor, well furnished and ready for immediate use; the rooms are large and well ventilated, dressing rooms are attached to the principal bedrooms; the furniture, which is appropriate, will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, ON 54TH-ST., between 5th-av. and the proposed opening of Broadway, a handsome three-story house, 20x50 feet, in good order; lot full depth. The house, if not sold by the 15th of October, will be rented. Its vicinity to the Park and Broadway makes it desirable as a residence or for investment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FURNISHED—A MEDIUM-sized brown-stone house, near 5th-av., within two blocks of Fifth-avenue Hotel; built by one of the first builders; contains a fine billiard-room; the frescoing and furnishing are of the most complete order; carpets and furniture new. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE STORES, also dwelling-houses, furnished and unfurnished, placed especially with us, for sale, to lease or rent, and not on our general list. Parties wishing to purchase or to hire, for the Winter or longer, will please notify us, personally or by mail, of the class of house they desire and their limit of rent or price.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—UNfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot, 125 feet deep, No. 20 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-story house; brown-stone; black-walnut parlors; extra plumbed; first-class house; No. 143 West 53d-st. Apply on the premises or No. 30 Pine-st.; 2 P. M.
J. W. STEVENS & BROS., owners.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY TENEment-house, in a good business locality on 36th-st.; house is good paying property, and will be sold at a bargain; no attention paid to agents. Address, for two days, L. T. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BARKER & THEALL, REAL ESTATE agents and general auctioneers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., have for sale and to let desirable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn. Persons desirous of selling or renting are invited to give us a call.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in 38th-st., near 5th-av.; possession immediate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone front Mansard-roofed houses, 22 and 23 by 48x110 or 200; these houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; repeat black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate; terms to suit; about 18 rooms. Immediate possession. Take Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,
Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOMEstead property at Summit, N. J.; one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. The house is built of brick and contains fourteen rooms; outbuildings numerous, all first-class. The grounds, consisting of four acres, are under high cultivation; five minutes' walk from depot; possession given when desired; price $25,000; $20,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Address GEO. H. LE HURAY, Summit, N. J.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—GARDEN lands for rent in New-Jersey, within four miles of New-York City, in quantities to suit. These lands are easy of access to Newark, Jersey City and New-York. The soil is rich, and any kind of vegetables or grain can be raised by easy culture. Inquire of S. N. PIKE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st., or No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Country and city combined, a new house containing nine rooms with all the modern improvements, situated at West Elizabeth Station; lot contains 1¼ acres, fruit trees and garden all laid out; new barn on the property; price, $15,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, snug place of fourteen acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; situation high; fifteen minutes from North Shore landing, or twenty minutes from railroad station, Staten Island. Photograph of house at PHELPS, FALLON & CO.'S, No. 135 Broadway, under Home Ins. Co.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN Elizabeth, N. J., 15 miles from New-York; almost hourly communication with the City. Apply to HORACE P. GEARY, No. 8 Monroe-av., Elizabeth, or WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO lease at New-Brighton, the residence of the late Admiral Sloat, three minutes from landing; one of the most attractive situations on the North Shore.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE NEAR Long Branch, N. J., about fifteen acres; seven acres in small fruits; peach, pear, and apple orchards, and half an acre in grapes; good buildings, good water, and good fences. Apply to WM. COLLINS, Eatontown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Hyde Park; 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; stone mansion; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. Apply to WINANS & GRAVES, No. 91 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD.—To let for a year, or for the Winter, a stone house, furnished, with 15 rooms and stone stable, beautifully situated in view of the Sound; one mile from railroad station, with six acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees. Rent, $2,500 for the year; $125 a month for the Winter. Apply to Dr. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Newark, three minutes from railroad depot, near Broad-st., a first-class stone-front house, with thirteen rooms, including garret and cellar, gas, hot and cold water and all modern improvements; the whole elegantly furnished and in splendid order. Apply to BIGSBY, HOPE & CO., No. 45 Murray-st., up stairs. Rent $2,000.

LARGE, OLD-FASHIONED COUNtry house, furnished, to let or lease, in South Orange, four minutes from depot, with horses, carriages, cows, &c.; contains 16 rooms; possession immediate. Also, unfurnished cottage (9 rooms) in same location, at bargains. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM OCTOBER OR November until May next, a well-furnished house, located between 14th and 42d sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., by a small family, without children. Address, stating location and price, B. B., Box No. 4,322 Post Office.

RENTING OF HOUSES—FURNISHED and unfurnished; have daily applications from responsible parties; prompt and personal attention given.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway, under Home Ins. Co.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A stone house, 14 rooms; all improvements; elegant parlors; also houses No. 338 Hicks-st., and No. 320 Sackett-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house to let on 49th-st., near Madison-av.; rent $3,500; all modern improvements. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY seat, furnished or unfurnished, only 25 miles on Hudson River, river front and improvements. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let and for sale, houses, country seats, farms, building sites, &c.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway, under Home Ins. Co.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

The Asbury Life Insurance Company being about to remove to new offices at No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., offer to let their present offices at No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS for housekeeping by a small family; location between 16th and 40th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Any party having a flat with parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, &c., will find a responsible tenant by addressing R. A. F., Post Office Box No. 5,469.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a modern three-story high-stoop well-furnished house, between 4th and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts.; must be in good order and moderate rent. Address K. G., Station D, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED house, from middle November till middle April, by a private family; location between 18th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address C. L. B., Box No. 695 Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, to 1st May or June, in eligible neighborhood; four stories; rent not to exceed $350 per month. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED (ON or near Murray Hill, four stories, full size, well furnished) until May 1 or later. Address C. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, with full description and lowest price.

HOUSE WANTED.—WILL BUY OR lease a moderate-sized house in fine order, between 4th and Park avs. and 18th and 50th sts. NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED—ON 14TH-ST., FOR A FIRST-class party, a good house, good location; to buy or hire. BARKER & THEALL, 8 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

BY TRUSDELL & CRANE—GENERAL Auctioneers, Real Estate, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

99 NINETY-NINE 99
BUILDING LOTS,
ON THE
DE MOTT ESTATE,
IN
WEST HOBOKEN, HUDSON CO., N. J.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock M., on the premises.

TRUSDELL & CRANE will sell as above, at public auction, NINETY-NINE very desirable and eligibly located building lots, situated on Bergen Wood, Summit and Paterson avs., De Mott, Hoboken and Courtland sts., and Paterson and New-York Plank road, West Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J.

Said property is situated on high ground, commanding splendid views of the surrounding country, convenient to the city by horse cars, and to those that desire a plot for a residence in a healthy location, it cannot fail to induce them, upon an examination of the property, to purchase the same; and to capitalists, no better property could be selected for an investment.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees, on day of sale; 20 per cent. Oct. 28; 20 per cent. Nov. 27; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars can be obtained upon application at TRUSDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO ATTEND THE SALE.—Take Hudson City and West Hoboken horse cars at Hoboken Ferry, stopping at Paterson-av., West Hoboken, which runs through the property.

Stages for the ground will leave Hoboken Ferry on the day of sale, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

11TH-AV.—Three lots, east side, 50 feet 4½ inches south of 65th-st., each lot 25 feet 2 inches front by 100 feet in depth.

The above lots are about even with the grade. Sale will be positive. Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW,
L. HOYT,
BENJ. C. WETMORE, } Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
40 BUILDING LOTS
at
BAYONNE, N. J.,
By order of George Pomeroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

HI! HO! FOR RAHWAY!
JOHNSON & MILLER
Invite clerks, mechanics, and all who wish to secure delightful homes at moderate prices,
To accompany them on their
GREAT FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH
EXCURSION TO RAHWAY,
ON
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

On this occasion they will sell at public auction, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder,
FIVE HUNDRED
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
Situate at the
SIX ROADS, THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
on terms so easy and accommodating that all may secure in that delightful place homes of their own. This will be the best chance of the season. No underbidding allowed. Be sure to go. A day in the country will be beneficial.

The lots to be sold are on a gentle slope, rising from the railroad, in the most delightful part of the City. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by thirty-four daily trains over New-Jersey Railroad. No place in the vicinity of New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests; population, 12,000; twelve churches; excellent schools; all leading streets sewered, flagged and paved with Belgian pavement.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEO. R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT NECK
AND
SHIPPAN EXCURSIONISTS
are invited to attend
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.
Also their
GREAT LINDEN SALE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
Free tickets are now ready at the office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDING ON WEST 15TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

WEST 15TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame building thereon, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., 105 feet east of 7th-av., being 20 feet front and rear by 103 feet in depth on each side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—A VALUABLE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETON, DOG CART, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable on Washington-alley, between 8th-st. and Washington-square, third stable from University-place, a valuable private establishment, consisting of A PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, 15½ hands, long tails, 7 and 8 years old, very stylish drivers, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, cost $2,500. A COUPE, pole and shafts, in fine order, made by Brewster; A PHAETON, in good order, made by J. C. Parker; AN ENGLISH PHAETON, pole and shafts; A DOG CART, made by Brewster; A LIGHT WAGON, pole and shafts; an English double harness, two sets do., made by best City makers, four suits blankets, robes, stable furniture, stove, boilers, &c., &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe. Every article will be sold to the highest bidder, and can be seen at the above stables any day before 11 and after 4 o'clock, until sale. The right to sell the horses at private sale only reserved.

By J. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hoboken, by order of Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,
THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"
now lying at the Sectional Dock, Hoboken; Clyde built; length, 216 feet; breadth, 24 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.

A tug will leave the Barge Office Wharf, foot of Whitehall-st., at 11 A. M., on the above-named day, for the convenience of those who wish to attend the sale.

For further particulars inquire of
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs,
New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that Aldridge & Wood will sell by order of the undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt, at public auction, at the factory known as the factory of the
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
at Kearney, Hudson County, N. J., on
MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
the following articles of the bankrupt estate, viz.: Six horses, 100 wheelbarrows, 1 platform scale, a number of carts, wagons, harness, bags, farm and other tools, a quantity of office furniture, consisting of an iron safe, desks, chairs, &c., and also about 2,200 tons of unmanufactured fertilizers, consisting of night soil and offal and a quantity of barrels and barrel materials.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869.
(Signed) WILLIAM C. AMERMAN,
N. B.—Terms cash. Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren County, Ohio, in case No. 3,476, of *ex parte* Joseph Anderson, Receiver Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia Railroad Company, I will offer at public auction, at the door of the Court-house, in Lebanon, in said County, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, A. D. 1869,

At 2 o'clock P. M., the following property of said Company, viz: The road bed, (partially completed,) right of way, fixtures and franchises. The said right of way, fixtures and road bed, extends from the village of Lebanon near the east side thereof, to, or near, the village of Sharon, in Hamilton County, Ohio, passing through a small part of Butler County, Ohio. Said property and right has been appraised at the sum of $6,000, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. Terms, cash.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
Receiver C., L. & X. Railroad Company.
J. M. & J. E. SMITH, Attorneys for Receiver.

SEVENTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon,

NINETY THOUSAND TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, carpets, blankets, sheets, quilts, china, glass, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 10 A. M., AT the Salesroom Willoughby-st. corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, China, velvet and other carpets. Also fine rosewood pianos, 10 Canary birds, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock within their store:
800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELry, at No. 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard sts., on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trade invited. Catalogues at sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AGENCY IN SOUTH—A YOUNG man with first-class vouchers, soon to return to City of New-Orleans, where, for past five years he has been, and will remain in discharge of an important trust, occupying but little of his time, and at convenience, may advantageously attend to other business in Southwest. Address, with full particulars, S. R. S., Box No. 1,771 Post Office, New-York City.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $15,000 CAPItal in the ready-made linen manufacturing business, shirts, &c., to increase the same; perfectly safe and profitable, by a man now engaged and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address PARTNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE member of the New-York Stock Exchange, with some capital, is wanted to join parties with ample means to engage in the banking and brokerage business. Address, for three days, BANKER, Box No. 4,878 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold as a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 18.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henes to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 332 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 38th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 38th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 628 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 23d-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

G. HAMILTON OPENS A SCHOOL FOR A limited number Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Boys prepared for business or college. See circulars at the premises.

MRS. FITZ.HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 106 East 39th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS HALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.—Residence No. 68 West 38th-st.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (S.,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms, and with the enlarged Academic Course, for advanced classes in the Scientific or Classical Departments of any American University or Government School.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.
Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.
The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.
Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.
Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President, or to
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

PARENTS
Who have not yet placed their daughters, may learn the distinctive features of the sixth year of
MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL,
from personal application or circulars, which may be had at her new residence,
No. 32 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir-square, (Murray Hill,) New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request. Stages will be sent for pupils living at a distance in the City.

P. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,132 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $300 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

MLLE. TARDIVELS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 240 West 23d-st., reopened Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for a limited number of boarders. The course of instruction in English and French is very thorough. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Conn.—Mrs. C. E. Richardson having made arrangements, will receive a few pupils as boarders in her family; school will reopen Sept. 22. Circulars can be obtained at Messrs. Appleton's, Nos. 90, 92, 94 Grand-st., New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,227.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 126 West 12th-st.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY,
23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 208 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

DR. A. CALLIJE[illegible] DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]

MILITARY B[illegible]DING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. [illegible]cipal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 39 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 987 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

This year's patrons of from 1 to 13 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	George W. Duer,	H. P. Marshall,
John Auchincloss,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Joseph Morrill,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks,	Clement Jewett,	James L. Phipps,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Robert Squires,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. MaNamee,	Geo. P. Tri[illegible],
Kenny Couillard,	B. F. Manierre,	A. S. Underhill,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Judge Van Vorst,
Henry Day,	R. M. Masterton,	Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MADAME C. MEARS,
MADAME PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on Wednesday, Sept. 22. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. R. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 8 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the history, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF AMHERST COLlege desires to teach an hour or two a day; private pupil preferred; best testimonials. Address BOZ, Room No. 23 Union Theological Seminary.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—ACQUIREments, modern languages in all their branches and fine arts; highest references. Call on or address Miss N., No. 119 East 31st-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES a few pupils in French; would take classes in a school. Address BLOIS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT
BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S.
Warerooms, Nos. 123 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories, Nos. 122 to 136 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF
RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
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SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery.
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

MARIE GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Breevoort-place, (No. 58 East 10th-st.,) New-York.
Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY FOR THE FALL SEASON,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
NO. 108 BROADWAY AND NO. 126 6TH-AV.,
WILL OPEN ON
THURSDAY, SEPT 23,
a large and elegant assortment of the latest Paris Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats. Liberal terms allowed to the trade. Call early in the morning, before the rush.

FASHION JOURNALS.
GEO. B. ROYS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
No. 823 Broadway, near 12th-st., New-York.
NEW PUBLICATIONS received as soon as issued.
Paper and Envelopes ready initialed, plain or in colors, (seven alphabets,) sold by the single quire and pack, if preferred. Card Engraving, Monograms, Crests, &c.

FASHION BOOKS.

La Mode Illustrie,	Die Modenwelt,
Le Follet,	English Woman's,
Le Beau Monde,	Harper's Bazar,
Le Monde Elegant,	Demorest's,
Le Bon Ton,	Leslie's Lady's,
La France Elegant,	Godey's, &c., &c.

and other new ones.
N. B.—ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.
Subscriptions and orders to deliver magazines, (American or imported,) promptly attended to.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECOND GRAND opening of plain and elegantly-trimmed patterns of all the latest styles and novelties in dress for ladies and children, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 23; Emporium of Fashion, No. 838 Broadway. Waist patterns cut to fit the form.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADway, will have their opening of French bonnets and English round hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 22 and 23. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

GREAT OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY, (Thursday.) Elegant display of pattern bonnets and Fall hats. This is the regular opening day. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, a large and elegant assortment of the leading styles of Paris Fall and Winter millinery.

MME. DEMOREST'S OPENING OF the latest and most recherche styles of Parisian hats and bonnets, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway.

MRS. HOWELL WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Sept. 23, a beautiful assortment of French bonnets and round hats at her millinery and dressmaking rooms, No. 85 8th-av., near 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.
EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869. }

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7
China, Wednesday, Oct. 13
Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.........$130, gold. Second Cabin.........$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.........$80, gold. Steerage.........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN.......SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.......Sept. 25
CALEDONIA.......Sept. 29
CAMBRIA.......Oct. 2
IOWA.......Oct. 9
BRITANNIA.......Oct. 16
COLUMBIA.......Oct. 23

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.......Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.......Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.......Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.......(Gold).......$80.
STEERAGE.......(Currency).......$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 3:30 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $150 to $300. Steerage. $75.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.......Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...Oct. 7

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Sept. 30.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EXTRA STEAMER PERIT,

will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, if not sooner loaded, from Pier No. 8 North River.

For freight apply to WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, KEMBLE, Saturday, Sept. 25.
GEORGE CROMWELL, VAIL, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship ZODIAC, [illegible], Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 23d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 30th September.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches, meats, soups, creams, jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waiter; is kind and obliging; both thoroughly understand their business; would like to live in one family; have the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for children; has a good idea of dress making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, American, French and German; is a good baker; makes all kinds of desserts and pastry; City reference. Call for two days at 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is capable of taking care of a young baby; can give the best City reference for three years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., a few doors off 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 134 Allen-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Apply for two days, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 889 6th-av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 152 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference for two years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., a few doors off 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 307 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress; would do a little chamberwork if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen with her present employer, No. 60 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in the washing, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 9th-st., near 5th-av.. new number.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as cook or laundress, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; the cook is Protestant; four years in their last place in the City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; can take the entire care of an infant or growing children; City reference; notes not answered. Apply in the store No. 459 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; can do every kind of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastries; has City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, who understands the care of milk and butter, a situation in a private family or boarding house; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., over the draper's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is an excellent baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,327 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent waitress; the best of reference given. Call at No. 73 West 49th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; has no objection to assist with fine washing; best of City references. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 452 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 473 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family or in a private boarding house; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 190 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 365 3d-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 235 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A DRESSMAKER, a place in an American family, to do upstairs work and sew. Call at No. 887 10th-av., near 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-class laundress and can flute, a situation in a private family; for laundress alone; best of City references. Call or address 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; ten years' reference can be given. Call at No. 111 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as laundress. Call at No. 340 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as nurse and to sew. Address E. L., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting, or chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 453 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GOOD IRISH AND GERMAN GIRLS can always be obtained at the first-class office, No. 138 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (German) as gardener or farmer, or take care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; best reference can be given for eight years. Address LOUIS SMITH, No. 313 West 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, with family, a situation as gardener or coachman; he knows all branches of gardening, grapes and flowers; gardener in France and City of Strasburg; he knows how to take care of horses, and can drive through the City of New-York; well recommended from first-class families, where he worked ten years; his wife a gardener twenty years. Address LOUIS SMITH, No. 313 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced, industrious and trustworthy man; understands the care of horses, driving, working in garden, &c.; is also a very handy man at the tools; willing to do anything that has to be done; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTANT, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands all fancy stock; first-class gardener; farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references. Apply to W. B., No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC gardener, a situation; is married, with one in family; understands greenhouses, grapery, flowers and vegetables; good references; has lived in some of the finest places on the Hudson River. Any gentleman in want of such a man may address F. G., No. 58 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman of long practical experience in stock and agriculture, who is capable of taking the whole charge of any person's place; present or former employers will give satisfaction; is married, with one child. Address R. RHUNTEY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as farmer; understands farming in all its branches; no objection to go South or Southwest; best reference from last employer. Address for to-day, W. J. LINDSAY, No. 134 Washington-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business, and has first-class six years' City references. Call or address R. M. T., No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st., or No. 146 Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION IN A flour store by a married man; well posted in the business; watchman or any place where a good man would be required; the very best of City reference will be given. Address S. J., Station G.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended. Call or address J. C., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address Y. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country by a young single American Protestant man; understands gardening; would make himself useful; good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the very best City reference. Address A. W. M., coachman, 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has two children; understands thoroughly the care of horses; is sober and a careful driver; has seven years' reference. Address P. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; understands the business professionally; best of City references; understands the management of steam or hot-air furnaces. Address J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman or to travel with a family South; single, and can give sixteen years' City reference. Can be seen or address T. M., at No. 820 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; the wife as good cook; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as nurse to an invalid gentleman; best reference as to ability and character. Call or address A. B. D., No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st., or No. 146 Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF education to do all kinds of fine sewing and to assist in housekeeping in a family; would travel or go abroad as assistant to a lady. Call on or address, for three days, MISS JOHNSON, No. 26 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; Scotch; excellent hand with horses. Call or address COACHMAN, at present employer's No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; very best reference; can milk; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH FIVE YEARS reference, from Canada, and the very best City besides, a situation as coachman and groom. Address E. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; first-class; English; single; age, 30 years; height, five feet nine inches; good City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, German, single; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address JOSEPH, seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN, a situation as butler or valet; is thoroughly to be trusted; obliging and respectful; highest references. Address KENT, Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as waiter in a private family; City reference given. Address or call on C. M., No. 55 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; best City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, a woman to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; also, a nurse; both must furnish thoroughly satisfactory references. Address B., for three days, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY a genteel German, American or Scotch girl, as good seamstress and to care for a little boy 5 years old; good home and fair wages. Call at No. 342 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, WHO writes a good hand and is willing to make himself generally useful; one who resides with his parents preferred. Apply at No. 71 John-st., this afternoon, between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITER; AN HONEST, SOBER and industrious man, who thoroughly understands waiting. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 2 West 34th-st.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE; must write well. Apply in handwriting of applicant to S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families.
Evening classes for gentlemen.
For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 2. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 5th-av., cor. 14th-st., will reopen SATURDAY, Sept. 25. Morning, afternoon and evening classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Instruction in light gymnastics by Dr. Martin, on Mondays and Thursdays at 3½ P. M. Circulars at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

CARL MARWIG, PROFESSOR FROM the Royal Academy of Stockholm, will open his Dancing and Gymnastic Academy, Oct. 4, at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Application at the office, No. 212 5th-av., daily from 1 to 3 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy is now open at No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. Send for a circular. Classes for beginners TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 34 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house, newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements; with table (private if desired) and appointments unexceptionable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN extra large well-furnished front room on the third floor, with gas, hot and cold water, would let it without board, at a very moderate price, to a gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen; house two blocks from Union square and five from Cooper Union. Address S. B., Station D.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, of very quiet habits, in a private Christian family up town, where the dinner hour is in the middle of the day; none others need answer; will be permanent if suited. Address Box No. 1,771 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING below 31st-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a fine, well-furnished room, replete with modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, T. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER BY gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate; best of references given and required; must be between 23d and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address F. D., Box No. 5,489 Post Office, giving location of house and rooms, and terms.

A PARLOR, THREE LARGE BEDROOMS and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street, with pleasant prospect; rooms recently painted, papered and furnished; a dining-room separate, if desired; table private; no other boarders. No. 100 East 23d-st.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain well-furnished parlor and bedroom, second floor, front, with board; house first-class; every improvement; neighborhood excellent; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTIETH-st., near 4th and Madison avs., occupying their own house, would let to a gentleman a handsome furnished room with closet, gas, bath, &c.; breakfast if desired. Address H. C. S., Box No. 3,423 Post Office.

WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS for three adults, with board; private family preferred; location between 20th and 46th sts. and Madison and 6th avs. Address F., Post Office Box No. 1,512.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., corner Park-av.—Large front and back room on the second floor, and parlor and bedroom on the first floor, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, will let one or two large well-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen who are willing to pay a reasonable price for superior accommodation. Address Box No. 3,356 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, 8 years old, in a small family, between Lexington and 8th avs., and 21st and 34th sts.; best of references can be given. Address, with terms, W. L. D., Station M., City.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished parlors en suite; also single rooms; house and location unexceptionable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR small family can find handsomely furnished rooms, with excellent board, at No. 55 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, COMPLETE, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., with private table; house and location first-class; highest references. No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, No. 150 West, to let with board, large handsome room, first floor; closets and water; high-stoop house. Also, corresponding room, second floor.

NO 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on the parlor and second floors, to let with board to families on reasonable terms.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, to single gentlemen, or would accommodate a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable. Call at No. 160 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family; No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; moderate terms; reference.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Clubhouse; just new furnished; reference required.

NO. 31 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let; large and single, with first-class board; terms reasonable; reference; location unsurpassed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant parlor with board; also, one or two rooms on third floor. No. [illegible] West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE, FEW doors from Broadway.—A large comfortably furnished bedroom with closets for gentlemen only; also, hall bedroom. Terms very reasonable.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET—handsomely furnished rooms for families or single gentleman; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE rooms, elegantly furnished, to let with board; private table if desired; terms moderate. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; reference given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND floors, newly and handsomely furnished, with private table. No. 20 West 32d-st.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place—Rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 32D-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, front, with board, may be secured immediately; references.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED first floor, four rooms, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms with or without board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let with private table. References required.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT meals, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant suites of rooms, with board, may be had in the first-class house as above; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOBER and November. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT piano by best maker, used short time; cost, $600; fully warranted, and must be sold, owner leaving. No. 348 Bleecker-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church of St. Matthew hereby give notice that, pursuant to permission to them given, they will, from and after Oct. 1, 1869, proceed to remove the bodies interred in their burying ground in Carmine-st. (opposite the north end of Varick-st.) to the Lutheran Cemetery. Any relative desiring to remove remains from said ground to any other cemetery can obtain permission so to do on application to W. A. SCHMITTHENNER, Secretary Board of Trustees, No. 13 Broadway, New-York.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS ARE now on their way to this City, and a reception is proposed by Californians and others resident in this vicinity. Arrangements are nearly perfected. Those desirous of joining in the movement will apply to WM. T. COLEMAN, No. 117 Front-st., or EUGENE KELLEY, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA AND C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VINO, Business Manager.
Last week but one. Ninth night.
MARITANA. MARITANA. MARITANA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her superb role of MARITANA and an unprecedented cast, including Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, LAURANCE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HOWARD and others.

Conductor.......Mr. CARL ROSA

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as ARLINE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO.

Prices as usual. Seats can be secured one week in advance at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Francais and at No. 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA AT STEINWAY HALL.

A GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the AVONDALE CALAMITY, by the Principal Artists of the PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA Company, including the following eminent talent:

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. H. NORDBLOM, Mr. A. LAURANCE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL.

Mr. W. Steinway having kindly consented to give the use of the Hall on this occasion.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

The sale of seats commences on Friday at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
ONLY NIGHT OF
BOHEMIAN GIRL. BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as ARLINE.

The sale of tickets commences Tuesday at 9 A. M., at Brooklyn Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—PATTI CONCERTS.

MAX STRAKOSCH.......DIRECTOR

The public is respectfully informed that the greatest living concert vocalist, MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI, will make her first appearance in New-York since her return from Europe, in FOUR (4) GRAND PATTI CONCERTS, on SATURDAY, 25th, MONDAY, 27th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, and THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 8 o'clock, assisted by Mons. THEODORE RITTER, the great classical Pianist, his first appearance in America; Mons. J. F. PRUME, the eminent Violin Virtuoso; Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, the popular Primo Tenore, and MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Seats now at Steinway Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

N. B.—The $1 50 seats at Steinway Hall ticket office only.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28—Brooklyn Academy.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869,
Fourth appearance of
JEM MACE,
Ex-Champion of the British Arena
and the six-time winner of the
English Belt of Championship,
who will appear in
HIS FAMOUS STATUESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS.
HERCULES STRUGGLING WITH THE LIONS.
THE ROMAN FASTENING HIS SANDAL.
HERCULES THROWING THE QUOIT.
THE AFRICAN ALARMED AT THUNDER.
AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING.
ACHILLES, THE SLAVE, SHARPENING HIS KNIFE WHILE OVERHEARING THE CONSPIRATORS.
SAMSON BEARING AWAY THE GATES OF GAZA.
THE FIGHTING GLADIATOR.
THE DYING GLADIATOR.

We quote from the graceful, scholarly and conscientious critic of the New-York Daily *Times*: "Recumbent on the platform is a tall figure of superb lines and white in every part, as if hewn from Parian marble. As the orchestra strike up it becomes instinct with life, freezing every now and then into sculptural significance. First, we behold Hercules, struggling with the lion and overcoming him. The club disappears, the active strength subsides, and a stalwart Roman stoops to fasten his sandal. A strong arm is stretched out again, and Hercules throws the quoit. Other illustrations follow, a soft violet light now falling upon the statute. It softens the profile of the African alarmed at thunder, and Ajax defying the lightning—a wondrous transition from an expression of uncontrollable terror to a Godlike defiance of the storm—and then displays the slave sharpening his knife, Samson bearing away the gates of Gaza, the fighting, and lastly, the dying gladiator. Even the gentlest join in the demonstration which rewards a really interesting and, properly appreciated, an ELEVATING SPECTACLE."

THE WORLD-FAMED GYMNASTS, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, who are universally pronounced by the ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK the MOST DARING, GRACEFUL and HANDSOMEST GYMNASTS who have ever appeared before this public.

Last nights, last nights, last nights of the beautiful fairy pageant, THE QUEEN OF HEARTS; OR, THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE. New ballets, new scenes, new songs, new tricks, new harlequinade. Reappearance of Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Maggie Desmond, Miss Lizzie Kelsey. Continuation of the favorites, Messrs. Sheldon, Mestayer, and Curran. The charming and unique Champagne ballet, THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD. The fairy ballet, SHELLS OF OCEAN.

The Lauris, Sheridan and Mack, Moe and Goodrich, Harry Gurr, the amphibious man.

Admission to all the theatres, FIFTY CENTS. Seats secured for any day, at the box office.

NOTE.—Mr. Mace's trophies, the "insignia of a hundred battles," on exhibition in the window of BROWNE & SPAULDING, No. 570 Broadway. Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF PAULINE MARKHAM. Great bill.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.—At SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., the GREAT PAINTINGS by GUSTAVE DORE, with the complete works illustrated by this master.

Open also on SUNDAYS from 3 P. M. till 9 P. M., for the benefit of the Charitable Institutions of New-York City.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square, having been greatly enlarged and beautifully embellished with costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., is now open for balls, concerts, lectures, &c. Mr. TRENOR'S classes for dancing are now open.

THE TURF.

EXTRA DAY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.
Premium and Stake, $2,375.
W. H. Borst names b. g. John J. Bradley.
Dan Mace names b. g. Confidence.
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
Also,
Premium and Stake, $2,375.
M. Roden names b. g. Captain Gill.
W. H. Borst names br. g. Old Put.
Two-mile heats, to wagons.

Cars leave Fulton ferry direct for the track every five minutes. Trotting to commence at 2½ o'clock.

Good day and track.

The charge for admission will be as follows: To the field, $1; Grand Stand and Quarter stretch, $1 extra for gentlemen; no charge for ladies. To Club House (by introduction only,) residents of New-York and Brooklyn, gentlemen, $10; no charge for ladies. Out-of-town residents, $5. EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—On and after Sept. 15, the trains will leave Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries as follows: 8 A. M., Mail and Passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays, through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays, through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. For further particulars see time-tables. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Managers and Lessees.......DRYANE & CO.

GRAND HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC FRENCH OPERA.

First appearance of MLLE. EUPHEMIE BLEAU, (without a vocal rival in this country,) From the Imperial Opera House, Paris.

FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE, HALEVY'S ROMANTIC OPERA, LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) SEPT. 24,
MLLE. EUPHEMIE BLEAU,
MLLE. GUILLEMOT AND M. TESTE,
(Their first appearance.)

With MM. GARREBEUCK, DUFOND and others. Prices as usual. Seats for sale at the regular authorized ticket offices.

SATURDAY, FIRST GRAND MATINEE. LA JUIVE.

HERMANN, every THURSDAY and SATURDAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M., SEPT. 25,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
LA JUIVE.
Prices of reserved seats throughout the house, $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE.......MANAGER

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

ONE NIGHT MORE

OF MR.

J. JEFFERSON

AS

RIP VAN WINKLE.

MOST POSITIVELY HIS

LAST APPEARANCE.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE HIGHLY-SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED BY DELIGHTED AND CROWDED HOUSES TO BE THE BEST EVER YET PRODUCED.

Topsy, (her original character), Mrs. G. C. HOWARD
Lawyer Marks.......(the irresistible).......Mr. G. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
NEW SCENERY AND NEW-YORK FAVORITES.

Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. George Becks, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mr. Asa Cushman, Mr. E. T. Sinclair, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss A. Cushman, Miss Lily Vining, Miss Flora Lee, Miss E. Germain, Mrs. T. J. Hind, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Charles, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. L. Lewis, Mr. S. Wright.

Matinees at 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

UNDENIABLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

The play will be superbly mounted.

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Box sheet open six days in advance.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY—Corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
Afternoon at 2—KING'S MUSKETEERS.
C. W. BARRY. RAND SISTERS.
Evening at 8—WIP WAN WINKLE.
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS, Emeline, Alice, Christine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HERMANN AND HIS BROTHER, THE WONDERFUL PRESTIDIGITATEURS.
STARTLING TRICKS, MARVELOUS NEW FEATS.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
FRENCH OPERA.
SATURDAY, MATINEE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ON 3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

This is the most complete exhibition ever made by the Institute.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT NOW IN FULL MOTION, is a wonderful display, with the Bullock Printing Press, Lyell's Looms, and hundreds of machines driven by steam and electricity. It has never been equaled on this continent in interest to all. The exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING, by THEODORE THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. REFRESHMENTS of the BEST kind in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR.—The Second and Third avenue and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, afford ample, cheap and direct means of access. FROM BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY AND THE WEST SIDE.—Extra cars will run on the Fifty-ninth-street Belt Line Railroad, intersecting the THIRD and all other avenue railroads, the Hudson and East River steamers, railroads and ferries, till the close of the exhibition at night, during the continuance of the Fair.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING SEPT. 23, AT 8.

1. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra".......Rossini
2. Waltz, "Publicisten".......Strauss
3. Serenade, for Flute and French Horn.......Tit'l
   MESSRS. WEINER AND SCHMITZ.
4. Polka, "Anvil".......Parlow
5. Ballet, "Faust".......Gounod
6. Overture, "Robespierre".......Litolff
7. Air Varie, "Alexis," Solo for Cornet.......Hartman
   MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger".......Strauss
9. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream".......Lumbye
10. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".......Nicolai
11. Polka, "Central Park Garden".......Levy
    MR. J. LEVY.
12. Skating Gallop, "Prophet".......Meyerbeer

ADMISSION, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

SATURDAY, LAST GRAND GALA NIGHT.
TUESDAY, CLOSE OF THE SEASON. BENEFIT TO MR. J. LEVY.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
THE MOST CAPACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

This vast establishment has been beautifully frescoed and decorated by the popular and talented artist, Signor G. G. GARIBALDI, making it unequaled by any other hall in the country.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Book now open for engagements, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.

EDWARD FERRERO, Proprietor.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE.
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, with the name of the bidder and the date of the bid, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavement in the following streets, viz.: Fiftieth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway; Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue; Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth avenue; Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue. Also, in Maiden-lane throughout; Spring-street, from Broadway to Bowery; Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue; Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue; Stone-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street; Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; Nineteenth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; Sixty-second-street, from First to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-first-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue. Also, for the laying of crosswalks on east side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; from southwest to northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street; across Fourth-avenue, at One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; from southwest to southeast corner of New-Bowery and Roosevelt-street; from No. 141 to No. 143 East Fourteenth-street; across East Nineteenth-street, opposite School No. 19, and across East Twentieth-street, opposite School No. 29; across West-street, at north side of Morton-street; across West-street, at south side of Leroy-street; across West-street, at north side of Clarkson-street; across West-street to Pier No. 13, and across Whitehall-street, in front of No. 35.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
GEO. S. GREENE, }

SEPT. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION,
POST OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

FOR TWO DAYS PROPOSALS WILL be received for the earth and sand now being excavated on the site of the new Post Office.

C. T. HALLUN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
14TH WEEK. 14TH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH,
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO WITNESS
DELILLE'S admirable Translation of SARDOU'S Great Historical and Gorgeous Military Drama,
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)
DONNA DOLORES.......LUCILLE WESTERN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK Sheridan's comedy of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with its extraordinary cast, handsome scenery and complete appointments.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27,
will be produced Mr. T. W. Robertson's last
NEW COMEDY,
entitled
PROGRESS.

The characters in the play will be sustained by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. O. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. LEONARD, Miss LOUISA MOORE, (who will make her first appearance on this occasion,) and Mrs. J. SEFTON.

The comedy will be produced with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, and all requisite care in every particular.

Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has in preparation Tom Taylor's most charming comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, which has not been performed for two years; also Mr. Robertson's exquisite play of CASTE. These will alternate with ENTIRELY NEW PIECES by the most distinguished authors of the day, thus carrying out the system of continued NOVELTY and VARIETY, which has always been most acceptable to the frequenters of his theatre.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss EFFIE GERMON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, MISS BATEMAN, in her great and original character of LEAH, supported by Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. THEO. HAMILTON, and the entire stock company.

FIRST LEAH MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, revival of ENOCH ARDEN.

Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
revival of
ENOCH ARDEN.

An entirely new dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful poem, by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, with all the original and effective scenery, costumes, music, &c.

The cast will embrace the full strength of the company, with

Miss FANNY MORANT.......as.......MIRIAM LANE
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR.......as.......ANNIE LEIGH
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.......as.......ENOCH ARDEN

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DREAMS,
LAST NIGHTS.

Last matinee SATURDAY next. Next MONDAY, for the first time in ten years, the grand old comedy entitled OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, with new scenery and a fine cast.

On MONDAY, Oct. 4, TWELFTH NIGHT and Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIRTY YEARS OF A GAMESTERS LIFE. New scenery and startling denouement. MILLER AND HIS MEN.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.—NEW EXCITEMENT, new people and old favorites.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, the Brennans; the only Eph Horn; the coming man, Ed Banker; the Queen of the Air, Boschell; the great Hindle; Gus Williams, the favorite; Sniffen, the boy wonder; Mme. Devere, the favorite danseuse; Rollin Howard, the Parepa of America and the acknowledged Nonpariel of his profession; the Waverley favorite, Miss Polly Daly; the banjoist, Billy Carter. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at popular prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. The Brennans, the great Hindle and Mr. Gus Williams will perform every night at the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE NINE MUSES.

By Joseph Fagnani.
Being original portraits from life of nine beautiful American ladies in classical costumes.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 9:30 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M.	Thur'y, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Stt. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens' West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 15; then, leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 2:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 24 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Continued from First Page.

Cuba be confounded for a moment with our wicked rebellion, having for its object the dismemberment of a Republic to found a new Power, with slavery as its declared corner-stone. For myself, I cannot doubt that, in the interest of both parties, Cuba and Spain, and in the interest of humanity also, the contest should be closed. Nor can the enlightened mind fail to see that the Spanish power on this island is an anachronism. The day of European colonies has passed—at least in this hemisphere, where the rights of man were first proclaimed and self-government was first organized. A Governor from Europe, nominated by a Crown, is a constant witness against these fundamental principles. As the true course for Spain is clear, so to my mind is the true course of the United States equally clear. It is to avoid involving ourselves in any way. Enough of war have we had without heedlessly assuming another; enough has our commerce been driven from the ocean without heedlessly arousing another enemy. Two policies were open to us at the beginning of the insurrection. One was to unite our fortunes openly with the insurgents, assuming the responsibilities of such an alliance, with the hazard of letters of marque issued by Spain and open war. The other policy was to make Spain feel that we wish her nothing but good, and that especially since the expulsion of her royal dynasty, we cherish for her a cordial and kindly sympathy. It is said that republics are ungrateful, but I would not forget that, at the beginning of our revolutionary struggle, our fathers were aided by her money, as afterward by her arms, and that one of her great statesmen, FLORINDA BLANCA, bent his energies to the organization of that armed neutrality in Northern Europe which turned the scale against England. I say nothing of the motive by which Spain was then governed. It is something that in our day of need she lent us a helping hand. It is evident that, adopting the first policy, we should be powerless, except as an enemy. The second policy may enable us to exercise an important influence. The more I reflect upon the actual condition of Spain, the more I am satisfied that the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices. This ancient kingdom is now engaged in comedy and tragedy. You have heard of "Hunting the Slipper." The Spanish comedy is hunting a King. The Spanish tragedy is sending armies against Cuba. I do not wish to take part in the comedy or the tragedy. If Spain is wise she will give up both. Meanwhile, we have a duty which is determined by international law. To that venerable authority I repair. What that prescribes I follow.

RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCE.

By that law, as I understand it, nations are not left to any mere caprice. There is a rule of conduct which they must follow, subject always to just accountability where they depart from it. On ordinary occasions there is no question; for it is with nations as with individuals. It is only at a critical moment where the rule is obscure or precedents are uncertain, that doubt arises, as now, on the question of recognizing the belligerence of the Cuban insurgents. Here I wish to be explicit. Belligerence is a "fact," attested by evidence. If the "fact" does not exist, there is nothing to recognize. The fact cannot be invented or imagined; it must be proved. No matter what our sympathy, what the extent of our desires, we must look at the fact. There may be insurrection without reaching this condition, which is, at least, the half-way house to independence. The Hungarians, when they rose against Austria, did not reach it, although they had large armies in the field and KOSSUTH was their Governor; the Poles, in repeated insurrections against Russia, never reached it, although the conflict made Europe vibrate; the Sepoys and Rajahs of India failed also, although for a time they held in check the whole English power; nor, in my opinion, did our rebels ever reach it, so far as to justify their recognition on the ocean. If the Cuban insurgents have yet reached this point, I have never seen the evidence. They are in arms, I know. But where are their cities, towns, provinces? Where is their Government? Where are their ports? Where are their tribunals of justice? and where are their Prize Courts? To put these questions is to answer them. How then is the "fact" of belligerence? There is another question in their case, which is with me final. Even if they come within the prerequisites of international law, I am unwilling to make any recognition of them, so long as they continue to hold human beings as slaves. A decree in May last, purporting to be signed by CESPEDES, abolished slavery; but I am not sure of this decree, especially in view of another in July, purporting to come from the same authority, maintaining slavery. Until this is settled we must wait. On the recognition of belligerence there is much latitude of opinion—some asserting that a nation may take this step whenever it pleases; but this pretension excludes the idea that belligerence is always a question of fact on the evidence. Undoubtedly an independent nation may do anything in its power whenever it pleases, but subject always to just accountability if another suffers from what it does. This may be illustrated in the three different cases of war, independence and belligerence. In each case the declaration is an exercise of high prerogative, inherent in every nation and kindred to that of eminent domain; but a nation declaring war without a just cause, becomes a wrong-doer; a nation recognizing independence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer also. On the latter point there is a want of precedents sufficiently clear and authoritative; but with me there is one rule in such a case, which I cannot disobey. In the absence of any precise injunction, I do not hesitate to adopt that interpretation of international law which places war and all that make for war under the strongest restrictions—believing that in this way I shall best promote civilization and obtain new security for international peace.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From the case of Spain I pass to the case of England. There for the present I content myself with a brief explanation. On this subject I have never broken silence except with pain, and I hope not to say anything now which shall augment difficulties, although, when I consider how British anger was aroused by an effort in another place, judged by all who heard it most pacific in character, I do not know that even these few words may not be misinterpreted. There can be no doubt that we received from England incalculable wrong—greater I have often said, than was ever before received by one civilized Power from another short of unjust war. I do not say this in bitterness, but in sadness. There can be no doubt that, through English complicity, our carrying trade was transferred to English bottoms; our foreign commerce sacrificed, while England gained what we lost; our blockade rendered more expensive, and generally that our war, with all its fearful cost of blood and treasure, was prolonged indefinitely. This terrible complicity began with a wrongful recognition of rebel belligerence, under the shelter of which pirate ships were built and supplies were sent forth. All this was at the very moment of our mortal agony, in the midst of a struggle for national life, and it was done in support of rebels whose single declared object of separate existence as a nation was slavery, being in this respect clearly distinguishable from a power where slavery is tolerated without being made the corner stone. Such is the case. Who shall fix the measure of this great accountability? For the present it is enough to expose it. I make no demand—not a dollar of money—not a word of apology. I show simply what England has done to us. It will be for her to determine what reparation to offer. It will be for the American people to determine what reparation to require. On this head I content myself with the aspiration that out of it may come some enduring safeguard for the future, some landmark of humanity. But I have little hope of any adequate settlement until our case in its full extent has been heard. In all controversies the first stage of justice is to understand the case; and, sooner or later, England must understand ours. The English arguments, so far as argument can be found in the recent heats, have not in any respect impaired the justice of our complaint. Loudly is it said that there can be no sentimental damages or damages for wounded feelings, and then our case is dismissed as having nothing but this foundation. Now, without undertaking to say that there is no remedy in the case supposed, I wish it understood that our complaint is for damages traced directly to England. If the amount is unprecedented, so also is the wrong. The scale of damages is naturally in proportion to the scale of operations. Who among us doubts that these damages were received? The records show how our commerce suffered, and witnesses without number testify how the war was prolonged. Ask any of our great Generals—ask SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, MEADE—ask GRANT. In view of this great wrong it is a disparagement of international law to say that there is no remedy. An eminent English Judge once pronounced from the bench that "the law is astute to find a remedy;" but no astuteness is required in this case—nothing but simple justice. Then, it is said, why not consider our good friends in England, and especially those noble workingmen, who stood by us so bravely? We do consider them always, and give them gratitude for their generous alliance. But they are not England. We trace no damages to them, nor to any class, high or low, but to England—corporate England—through whose Government we suffered. Then again, it is said, why not exhibit an account against France? For the good reason that, while France erred with England in recognition of rebel belligerence, no pirate ships or blockade runners were built under shelter of this recognition to prey upon our commerce. The two cases are wide asunder, and they are distinguished by two different phrases of the common law. The recognition of rebel belligerence in France was *damnum absque injuria*, or wrong without injury, but that same recognition in England was *damnum cum injuria*, or wrong with injury, and it is of this unquestionable injury that we complain.

CANADA.

Fellow-citizens: It cannot be doubted that the pendency of this great question will be always a cloud upon the relations of two Powers, when there should be sunshine. Good men on both sides should desire its settlement in such way as most to promote good will, and to make the best precedent for civilization. But there can be no good will without justice, nor can any "snap judgment" make friends or establish any rule for the future. Sometimes there are whispers of territorial compensation, and Canada is named as the consideration. But he knows England little, and also little of that great English liberty from Magna Charta to the Somerset case, who supposes that this nation could undertake any such transfer. And he knows little also of our country and that great liberty which is ours, who supposes that we could receive such a transfer. On each side there is impossibility. Territory may be conveyed, but not a people. I allude to this suggestion only because it has been made in the public Press and been answered from England. But the United States can never be indifferent to Canada, nor to the other British Provinces, near neighbors and kindred. It is well known historically that even before the Declaration of Independence our fathers hoped that Canada would take part with them. WASHINGTON was strong in this hope; so was FRANKLIN. The Continental Congress, by solemn resolution, invited Canada, and then appointed a Commission, with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN at its head, "to form a Union between the Colonies and the people of Canada." In the careful instructions, which were signed in behalf of Congress by JOHN HANCOCK, President, the Commissioners are among other things enjoined to remind the Canadians that "it is our earnest desire to adopt them into the Union as a sister colony, and to secure the same general system of mild and equable laws for them and ourselves, with only such local differences as may be agreeable to each colony respectively," and further, that in the opinion of the Continental Congress, "their interest and ours are inseparably united." (*American Archives*, vol. V., p. 412, 4th series.) Long ago the Continental Congress passed away. Long ago the great Commissioner rested from his labors. But the invitation survives not only in the archives of our history, but in all American hearts, constant and continuing as when first issued—believing, as we do, that such a Union, in the fullness of time, with the good will of the mother country and the accord of both parties, must be the harbinger of infinite good. Nor do I doubt that this will be accomplished. Such a Union was clearly foreseen by the late RICHARD COBDEN, who, in a letter to myself, bearing date London, 7th November, 1849, wrote: "I agree with you that nature has decided that Canada and the United States must become one for all purposes of inter-communication. Whether they also shall be united in the same Federal Government must depend upon the two parties to the Union. I can assure you that there will be no repetition of the policy of 1776 on our part to prevent our North American colonies from pursuing their interests in their own way. If the people of Canada are tolerably unanimous in wishing to sever the very slight thread which now binds them to this country, I see no reason why, if good faith and ordinary temper be observed, it should not be done amicably." Nearly twenty years have passed since these prophetic words, and enough has already taken place to give assurance of the rest. Reciprocity, which is so often desired on both sides, will be transfigured in Union, while our Plural Unit is strengthened and extended. The end is certain; nor shall we wait long for its mighty fulfillment. Its beginning is the establishment of peace at home, through which the national unity shall become manifest. This is the first step. The rest will follow. In the procession of events it is now at hand, and he is blind who does not discern it. From the frozen sea to the tepid waters of the Mexican Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the whole vast continent—smiling with outstretched prairies where the coal fields below vie with the infinite corn fields above—teeming with iron, copper, silver and gold—filling fast with a free people to whom the telegraph and steam are constant servants—breathing already with schools, colleges and libraries—studded with inland seas where fleets are sailing—the whole interlaced by rivers which are highways, and "poured round all old ocean's flood"—all this will be the great Republic, one and indivisible, with a common Constitution, a common liberty, and a common glory.

The address occupied an hour and three quarters in delivery, and was received with frequent outbursts of applause.

The Committee on Credentials then reported that 309 towns were represented by 1,021 delegates, and without any debate Governor CLAFLIN and Lieutenant-Governor TUCKER were renominated for another term. The rest of the ticket is as follows:

Secretary of State, OLIVER WARNER.

Attorney-General, CHARLES ALLEN.

Treasurer and Receiver-General, JACOB H. LOUD.

Auditor of the Commonwealth, CHARLES ENDICOTT.

The name of JULIUS L. CLARK was withdrawn before any action regarding the choice of a candidate for Auditor was taken, it being stated that a personal friend of his was in the field, against whom he would not run.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately after reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles and policy of the Republican Party, which arrested national degeneracy, proclaimed liberty to all the oppressed of the land, vanquished a most formidable rebellion, preserved the integrity and unity of the Republic, and placed on enduring foundations its safety, prosperity and glory.

2. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party, by its close alliance with the slave power during a whole generation, its sympathy with the public enemies during the late civil war, its constant endeavors to perpetuate disorder in the rebel States, and its enunciation of doctrines of practical repudiation, has forfeited forever all claims to the confidence of the people, and cannot without great peril to their liberties and fortunes be intrusted with the government of the nation or of this Commonwealth.

3. *Resolved*, That the reconstructed States are not yet beyond the watchful care of the National Government; and that the legislative and executive departments should take all lawful and constitutional measures to guarantee liberty, personal security and equal rights to all the people thereof. With malice toward none, with charity to all, we welcome the truly repentant rebels back to the privileges of fellow-citizens, while we insist upon the complete protection of all loyal men, white and black.

4. *Resolved*, That the Administration of President GRANT, by its moderation and firmness in its foreign and domestic policy, its scrupulous regard for the public faith, as pledged to the public creditors, its reforms in the direction of economy, and its able management of the public resources, whereby the national debt has been reduced and the national credit maintained and raised, has fully justified the confidence reposed in it, and gives promise of great and lasting benefit to the country.

5. *Resolved*, As we contemplate the high place which our country, now relieved of slavery, holds in the family of nations, the widening influence of its example, and the marvelous development of its resources, it is becoming to remember gratefully the patriot soldiers and sailors, living and dead, by whose toils and blood in our civil war this precious land was kept one and indivisible. The commemoration of their deeds by fitting rites and memorials, and the care of their disabled survivors and their bereaved families will remain a perpetual duty.

6. *Resolved*, That we regard as political aims of prime importance the encouragement of the moral, educational and industrial interests of the State; a just distribution of the burdens of taxation, so that they shall fall where they can be most easily borne; a rigid economy in public expenditure, less special legislation for private and corporate interests, a material abridgment of the sessions of the Legislature, and the requirement of high personal character in all public offices.

7. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party recognize all the rights and privileges which belong to labor, and that the same chartered rights and privileges which are extended to organized capital, by legislation, should also be extended to organized labor.

8. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party is a national party, coextensive with the country; that in this Commonwealth it applies no tests not exacted in other States; that it ought not here to add to or subtract from the national creed; that diverse views upon the best method of suppressing intemperance are honestly held among members, and that the decision as to what legislation upon the sale of intoxicating liquors is likely to prove most salutary should be left entirely to the will of the people as indicated by the Senators and Representatives elected by their votes.

Resolved, That Governor CLAFLIN has in his official term demonstrated the same integrity of purpose and capacity for affairs which have always been conspicuous in his private life, and we commend him and the other nominees of this Convention to the suffrages of the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. W. W. RICE, of Worcester, who reported the resolutions, stated, after reading them, that the whole series, with the exception of the eighth resolve, received the unanimous assent of the Committee. One member objected to the eighth resolution, and would ask leave to offer a substitute. Mr. GEORGE O. CARPENTER, of Boston, the gentleman alluded to, then offered the following as a substitute for the eighth resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican Party are convinced that the so-called Prohibitory law and its mode of enforcement are not satisfactory to the public, and although as a party they are opposed to the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, yet they recognize the right of its members to agree or differ in sustaining or opposing this law.

The reading of this resolution created considerable sensation. A motion was made to lay upon the table, but the Chair deciding that this would carry all the resolutions with it, the motion was rejected. Mr. RODNEY FRENCH, of New-Bedford, made a brief and energetic speech against the substitute, after which the previous question was ordered and the substitute resolution was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The resolutions as reported were then adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to Senator SUMNER.

The Convention passed off with a smoothness that was quite unlooked for. Mr. SUMNER's address did much to divert the attention of the delegates from the narrow oasis of purely local issues to the great questions of national concern; and when he concluded, it is quite safe to say that many matters which earlier in the day had seemed of overwhelming importance, were almost wholly forgotten.

The ticket was nominated with a single interruption, and the difficult task of adopting a platform was performed with remarkable ease and entire success. The question of the proper method of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors by law was remitted to the Legislature, and prohibition was wisely not a party test.

The Tenement-Houses and the Board of Health.

A communication was presented to the Board of Health yesterday from the attorney and counsel, on the subject of tenement-houses. Mr. BLISS says that the first step toward the reform of the innumerable evils peculiar to tenement-houses, must be a more thorough knowledge of the tenement-house system, a thorough inspection of the system and more publicity on the subject. Many plans have been recommended for the proper treatment of the subject. The great difficulty in relation to the improvement of tenement-houses was the general absence of a responsible person to whom the Board could look for the successful carrying out of their suggestion. A suggestion had been made that in all houses in which there are ten families, an agent or housekeeper should be appointed to whom the Board might look for the execution of its ordinances and orders. They were convinced of the utility and advantages of such a plan, and they had earnestly endeavored to find legal authority for it, but there was none. The communication was ordered on file.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82¾; 1867, 81¾; Ten-forties, 75¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 23¼; Illinois, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens easier, but not quotably lower. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.@12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Add 3,000 bales of Cotton to the sales of yesterday. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, (according to private advices,) to the 14th inst., since the last report, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℘ gallon. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ℘ ton.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22—3:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 87⅛@87¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Sept. 22—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 82c.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—One hundred thousand dollars in gold have been withdrawn from the Bank for New-York.

The prospects of the Cotton crop in India are favorable.

LONDON, Sept. 22—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 22—2 P. M.—The Bourse opens flat. Rentes 70f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer but not quotably higher. The sales of the day are now estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 65s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum firm, but unchanged.

HAVRE, Sept. 22—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet and dull, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot 152f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 145f.

LONDON, Sept. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82¾; 1867, 81¾; Ten-forties, 75. Stocks steady; Erie, 23¼; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.@12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Tallow, 47s. ℘ cwt.

HAVRE, Sept. 22—Evening.—Cotton closed dull, on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVANA, Sept. 21—SUGAR—Operations are limited owing to the scarcity of qualities demanded for shipment.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1, $1 19@$1 21; No. 2, $1 16¼; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet and firm at $1 16, seller September. CORN active and lower; sales of No. 2 at 80¼c.@81¼c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was active and lower at 79c., seller September. OATS firmer and active; No. 2, 44¾c. RYE easier and in fair demand; No. 2, 87¼c. BARLEY dull and easier at $1 40@$1 42, seller this month; $1 35 store, No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at $1 10. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK quiet. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm; 14c. bid, 14½c.@14¼c. asked. LARD firm and inactive at 18¾c. CATTLE dull and weak; the demand is exclusively for low grades; $3 50@$4 87 for Cows; $5@$5 50 for Fair to Medium. Live HOGS active and steady at $9@$9 40 for Fair to Medium; $9 50@$10 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and easier at 5c.@6c. for Corn and 6¼c. for Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 98,500 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—TOBACCO active; FLOUR dull; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4 50@$5 45; Spring and Fall Extra, $4 90@$5 35; Spring and Fall Double Extra, $5 50@$6; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Choice to Fancy Family, $6 75@$8. WHEAT advanced 2c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 06@$1 09; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 11@$1 15; Choice, $1 20; No. 2 White, $1 09@$1 10; No. 1 White, $1 17@$1 22½; Fancy, $1 37½. CORN firm; Mixed in bulk, 83c.@85c.; Mixed in sacks, 85c.; Yellow, 87c.@90c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS declining; Mixed in bulk, 43c.; Mixed in sacks, 46c.@47c.; White, 48c.@50c. BARLEY, unchanged. WHISKY, $1 10@$1 11. PORK dull at $32 75@$33. Dry-salted MEATS firm at 15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides. BACON firm; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@19½c.; Shoulders held at 16½c. LARD heavy at 18c.@18½c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $7 50@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat 19,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels, Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR 25c. lower; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 42½; 2,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 42½; 3,300 bushels Red Ohio at $1 40; 800 bushels White Genesee at $1 55@$1 60. CORN quiet. BARLEY nominal. CORNMEAL $2 25 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c.; Barley, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,157,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—53,163 bushels Wheat; 7,850 bushels Corn; 1,136,970 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat 40,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 81,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 142,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firmer; the break in the canal has unsettled transportation; Wheat, 16c.@16½c.; Corn, 13c.@13½c.; Oats, 8½c.@9c. to New-York; shipments light. FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and RYE are neglected; prices entirely nominal. OATS dull; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. BARLEY—None here for sale. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $4. HIGHWINES—Sales 150 bbls. at $1 10@$1 11. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 28c. FLOUR quiet and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8. WHEAT dull and lower; $1 50@$1 55 for Prime Red. CORN dull; Common White, $1 25@$1 30. OATS, 60c.@65c. Mess PORK dull at $33. BACON—Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Rib, 20c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 19¼c.@20c. WHISKY brisk and in good demand at $1 15@$1 15½c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—FLOUR dull, unchanged and in light demand. WHEAT unsettled; no accurate quotations can be given; held at $1 15@$1 18, but could be bought for less. CORN dull; supply large; sales at 98c.@$1. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE, $1. BARLEY, $1 60@$1 65. TOBACCO active; sales, 242 hhds. at $7@$34. WHISKY firm and higher; sales, 425 bbls. at $1 15. PORK dull at $32. LARD dull; offered at 17¾c. Bulk MEATS firmer; Shoulders held at 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. BACON, 14¾c.@15c. for Shoulders; 19c.@19¼c. for Sides.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—FLOUR steady; Spring Extras, $5 25. WHEAT steady at $1 20¼ for No. 1; $1 15¼ for No. 2. OATS quiet at 44c.@44½c. for No. 2. CORN nominally lower; No. 2, 81½c. RYE steady and unchanged. BARLEY nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT heavy and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 28; No. 2 Red, $1 25¼@$1 26. CORN dull; 90c. asked, 88c. bid for No. 1. OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—COTTON dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 212 bales; exports, 47 bales; stock, 809 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 25. CORN nominally $1 05. OATS, 55c.@60c. PORK, $34. LARD unchanged. BACON, steady; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¾c.@20c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 31; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29. CORN dull; No. 1 Mixed held at 98c.; No. 2 Mixed, 95c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE quiet and steady. BARLEY nominal.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700 head Prime, in fair demand and lower; Common dull; Extra, $7 80@$8 20; Good, $7 37½@$7 57½; Common to Fair, $5 50@$7. SHEEP quiet and ¼c. lower. HOGS steady at $9@$10 25 for Common to Extra.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales 157 hhds at $7 70@$17 50. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 109½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼; Gold, 137¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	62
Halifax	N. E.	Clear	60
Boston	S. E.	Cloudy	60
New-York	N. E.	Raining	64
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	72
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Washington	N.	Cloudy	70
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	74
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	76
Buffalo	E.	Clear	70
Pittsburg		Clear	68
Chicago	N.	Foggy	70
Mobile	N.	Clear	70
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	79
Key West	N. E.	Clear	81
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	81
Augusta, Ga		Clear	79
Savannah	N.	Clear	76
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	80

[ADVERTISEMENT.] [illegible] "[illegible]" Well, that is his business card, and shows your good sense in patronizing him, and the popularity of his hats, which can be found in all parts of the country." Fact. Fall hat out.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Ville de Paris	Sept. 11	Brest	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Sept. 23	New-York	Bremen.
Paraguay	Sept. 23	New-York	London.
City of Boston	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR BRAZIL, CUBA, &C.			
Missouri	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Sept. 25	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *North America*, close at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Rev. John Hurst and wife, Miss Hurst, Master Hurst, J. B. Monnot, Master G. F. Monnot, Miss Louisa Masters, E. F. Bradley, Geo. Banks, David Hopkins, Miss Marrian Taylor, Miss Kate Meredith.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—Miss Boyd, Dr. Thomas B. Peacock, James Cowe, Lieutenant T. H. Larean, E. Kendall, B. H. Cock, J. S. Penniman, H. T. Huggins, Graham Cunningham, Lord Sackville A. Cecil, Thomas Grundey, Robert Milligan, Thomas Emsley, E. C. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Moylan and 2 children, Miss Moylan, Miss Markham, Miss Bridget Dunn, P. Benoit, W. R. Roose, A. T. Zelmeve, F. Cortes, Robt. J. Jordan.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Wm. McNaughton and lady, E. J. Mitchison and lady, R. Dillon, F. Johnston, C. B. Clark and lady, Miss Clark, Master Clark, J. A. Wright, lady and 4 daughters, G. W. Cage, J. Carruthers, Miss Carruthers, J. Wever, G. Ehni, M. Mitchell and lady, Mr. Woodward, lady and 3 daughters, Miss Flint, C. G. Leigh, A. F. Phillips, E. Riggs, Mr. Riggs, Jr., H. T. Bowden, F. Boykett, Miss Boykett, E. Schlesinger, J. A. Bernheimer, W. H. Rawle, Miss Rawle, S. Wilson, H. G. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, J. Hargreaves, E. Rowe and lady, Miss C. T. Rowe, W. C. Rowe, H. V. Rowe, J. W. Southack and lady, J. H. Rogers and son, J. L. Scott-Siddons and lady, B. Tureaud, A. C. Lewis, Dr. J. Southack, F. C. Robinson and lady, S. A. Samanos, G. C. E. Weber, J. Clementson, J. J. Pringle, D. H. Wickham and lady, F. Chatham, Rev. J. H. Eurytner, W. Butler Duncan, lady, 2 daughters and 3 servants, Miss Kingsford, Miss O. L. Kingsford, P. Westmacott, H. F. Budge, Mrs. Roosevelt, W. D. Reynolds, W. H. Hodge, G. W. Hodge, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Mason, Miss Bruce and sister, R. Bonner and lady, A. Arter, T. Sargent, Mr. Paulmier, Miss Paulmier, Thomas Haviland, Mr. Lamb and lady, J. E. Gibbs, J. K. Comstock, G. Bispham, Mr. Cunningham, J. N. Sears, A. King and brother, C. Younghusband, C. W. Ellerbrock, W. E. Price, A. D. Smith, J. M. Dagnall, J. Mawhinney, P. E. M. D. Collins, F. Hilton, S. H. Bowker, A. F. Farnum, J. Sargeant, H. Fales, Mr. McEwen and lady, Mr. Heidelback, lady, son and daughter, Mrs. J. J. Butterworth and servant, Miss Stevens, Miss S. Dexter, J. Watts, H. R. Whitmore, F. Lehman, Mr. Campbell, F. Gibson, Mr. Churchman, J. Duffus, Miss Reed, Miss Rodgers, Miss Lantrie, W. H. Newman and lady, C. Lockhart, lady, 3 children and nurse, A. Barnwell, C. M. Congreve, C. C. Bulkley, J. Holmes, J. H. Leverich, A. D. Shepard, W. F. Tufts, R. Steward, J. Flanbury and lady, F. C. Morehead, E. Halle, L. Sharpe and lady, Miss M. W. Owen, Miss L. D. Owen, Mr. Ullman, M. Latham, J. Boyd, F. S. Daniels, Mrs. A. Provost, Miss E. Pussell, W. H. Bridgeman, lady, child and nurse, J. R. Walter, lady and 2 children, Miss Walters, H. Cashman, Chas. S. P. Bowles, A. J. Dexel, J. B. Norris, Hy. Duncan, E. W. Gere and lady, A. L. Hubbard, Dr. E. H. Ruddock, Theo. Hellman, Mr. Clifton, lady and servant, J. Cordukes, Mr. Priestman and lady.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool.*—Miss Sanewska, Misses M. and A. Maitchyce, Mrs. W. Brice, Mrs. R. Taylor, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Mary Sloper, Mrs. H. Warnock, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Pennell, Miss Exsel, W. S. Lingle, Thos. Nisbet, Mrs. Christianson, child and infant, W. Williams, Francis Hogan, T. P. Baise, Daniel McGingavi, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Trego, J. D. Warnock, Thos. Lewis, Jno. Dintry, Mr. Carpenter, G. Bodman, B. Bernard, Wm. Watson, Wm. McKenzie, Mr. Buttnick, Christian Yeager, Ed. House, Mr. Luson, R. B. Learing, James Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boden, E. A. Montooth, W. W. Thomson, J. Ingle Tuve, Charles Kirkpatrick, G. E. Taft, Thos. Palmer, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dougherty, Miss Dunsford, Mrs. C. Harding, H. G. Samison, Jno. Beeners, Jno. S. Sammis, Jno. S. Driggs, J. R. and M. C. Elby, G. Roberts, G. Tale, F. F. Gray, Thos. Hancock, H. G. Corny, W. S. Briggs, R. M. Bladen, C. S. Dummond, J. Blake, T. Fitzgerald, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. Wolfe, B. Brandreth, H. D. Brandreth, Mrs. Squire and child, Miss Lucas, Mrs. Warren, G. S. Slope, Jno. Bateman, Jno. Rae, Chas. Moore, Miss M. Balse, Miss Hudnett, Mrs. Maria Camel and child, Miss Eliza Watson, Chas. L. Beaumont, W. Ellis.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—Charles P. Squires, Mrs. Sarah Sheppard, Mrs. Hooker, daughter and 3 children, Mrs. Alexander M. Vedder, Miss Upton, J. H. Young and family, R. Hayr, Wm. Beattie, Wm. Broan, Mrs. E. Wilson, W. J. Bryans, Miss Sophie Irvin, Miss Auguste Eckhardt, John Tully and family, J. M. Bryant, Chas. Huntington and wife, Arthur Hall, Sarboor, Dr. Cornell, J. Hutchinson, Paymaster G. F. Cutter and T. B. Didier, U. S. N., Captain L. B. Hodges, M. Bohart and wife, F. W. Crocker, U. S. N., Manuel Burgos, Francesco Insignares, Joachin Salsido Diego Garcia, Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Smith, U. S. N., H. E. Liston and family, J. W. Dunbar and wife, A. L. Sprague, U. S. N.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—P. Duane, L. W. Jure, J. Steibel, H. Mensing, Miss A. J. Colson, Master Bryan, A. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Mrs. C. E. Dunn, Miss M. McCarthy, Mrs. Pritchard, J. Shaw, Mrs. L. J. Reed, T. G. Budd, Miss A. Terry, Miss C. Terry, F. Richards, Rev. A. W. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mrs. H. Armstrong, John Grover, J. McLaughlin, Mrs. Kaul and 6 children, Mrs. Leonhard and 4 children, Mrs. Coleman, R. Albert, Charles Hume, J. Richardson, S. W. Hasel, R. Lawless, Mrs. Chase, Mr. Greere, Miss Jenny Coombs, H. J. Smith, J. Strong, Miss Carrie Moore, J. H. Jackson.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz.—Dr. Chas. C. Brink, Ex-United States Consul to Mexico; Robert R. Simon, Wm. McIntosh, Francisca Ramires, Wm. L. Brown, Harriet Burr, Juan Herrera, Antonia Guarez, Damian Tort, Joseph Hopper, Bernardo Luna, John H. Langley, Enrique Aparicio, Carlos Aparicio, Ernesto Suzarte, Alexandro Laine, Francisco Garcia.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Fred. Groclande, J. P. Long, Miss L. Seymour, A. R. Wright, F. Williams, D. Roch, T. Lynch, J. J. McGowan, W. Johnson, W. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon rises. 7 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 46 | Hell Gate..11 08

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Sept. 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 9, at 11:20 P. M., 40 miles S. W. of S. Stock, signalized a National Co.'s steamship, bound east; 10th, at 3:20 P. M., 11 miles west of Kinsale, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamship, bound east; 11th, at 6:20 A. M., 71 miles west of Fastnet, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound east; same date, 4 P. M., was in co. with steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool for New-York; 15th, at 5:15 P. M., lat. 50 40, lon. 32 51, signalized steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; 19th, at 2:30 A. M., 818 miles east of Sandy Hook, signalized a Guion steamship, bound east; same date, at 7:20 A. M., 758 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound east; 20th, 2:10 P. M., 419 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer with a black funnel, bound east; same date, at 5:30 P. M., passed a full-rigged ship either America or American, bound west.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall 14th inst., with mdse., treasure, passengers and mails to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. During outward trip, on 8th inst., in lat. 28 47, lon. 71 54, spoke schr. Joseph Seager, from Wilmington, Del. Had lost sails and boat in hurricane of 4th and 5th, part of her crew being sick, supplied her with medicines; Sept. 17, in Crooked Island passage, saw an abandoned wreck on northwest point of Crooked Island Reef. Sept. 19, lat. 39 11, lon. 74 30, communicated with Co.'s steamer Alaska, hence for Aspinwall, all well.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Sept. 20, 8 A. M., 10 miles N. from Lookout Shoals, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston; 9:20 A. M., 25 miles N. from Lookout Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; 1 P. M., 18 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steamship Magnolia, hence for Savannah; 2 P. M., lat. 35 25, lon. 74 30, passed schr. Maggie Bell, (of Rockland,) bound south.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Sept. 20, off Hatteras, passed steamship Geo. Washington, hence for New-Orleans; at 1:20 A. M., steamship De Soto, do. for do.; at 2 A. M., steamship Manhattan, do. for Charleston; same day, 30 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Magnolia, do. for Savannah. Had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Sept. 11, [illegible] and Queenstown [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]

[illegible] Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

[illegible]

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Herschel, (N. G.,) Friedrich, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. and 140 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather.

Ship Carnarvon Castle, (of London,) Smith, Calcutta June 19, and Sands Head 21st, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 5; touched at St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator 29th, in lon. 27. Has had fine weather almost the entire passage.

Ship W. H. Moody, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Cardiff 32 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Dirigo, (of Bath,) Black, Brunswick, Ga., 15 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Brockway & Baker.

Bark Hellespont, (of Marblehead,) Crowell, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsay, Porto Cabello, via Buenaire 17 ds., with salt to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Balder, (Norw.,) Cornelinsen, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to E. J. Phipps & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Aug. 9, in lon. 35, and had fine weather since. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Bark Lord Raglan, (Br.,) Sidney, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Williams & Guion.

Brig Harp, Day, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lingley, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with 323 pieces building stone to G. F. Sherwood.

Brig Manilus, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Dussant, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Fisher, Port Maria, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Calvin E. Knox & Co.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Strout, Seville 38 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to Warren Ray.

Schr. John Ross, (of Brookhaven,) Hull, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to A. Abbott. Sept. 16, lat. 29 42, lon. 71 16, exchanged signals with a schr. showing a white signal with red ball in centre.

Schr. A. F. Randolph, (of St. John, N. B.,) Flewelling, Cow Bay 10 ds., with 290 tons coal to B. H. Murphy & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Maggie Mulery Rogers, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Canema, Mudgett, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8, with lumber to J. H. Winchester.

Schr. Riverside, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Smithers & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, (of Passamaquoddy,) St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry, (of Eastport,) Merritt, Shulee, N. S., 7 ds., with 425 spruce poles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Machias, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ann Maria, Pratt, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. E. C. Buxton, Goldthwait, Saco, Me., with heading to Robinson & Co.

Schr. A. Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Southern Cross, George, of and from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Fannie Elder, Smith, Bangor, with lumber for Harlem.

Schr. Mary, Clark, Camden, Me., with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Mary, Crowley, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Carroll, Robbins, Machias, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. James Eldridge, Willard, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crocket, New-Haven, for Woodbridge.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Jonesport, with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Billow, Wallace, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. Haynes, Smith, Calais, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. General Peavy, Armitage, Washington, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Comstock, Scofield, Cape Sable, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. A. E. Elliott, Beals, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Wotton, Young, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Chapman, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. J. K. Seguine, Finch, Virginia.

Schr. J. O. Clements, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Barteman, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Tole, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. B. C. Leary, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Sterling, Evans, Greenport.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Pauline, Higgins, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ann, Bunker, Calais, via Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Hartford.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Roslyn, for Albany.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, McGindley, Stamford.

Schr. Messenger, Reed, Black Rock.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Pidgeon, Conn.

Schr. Olive, Bishop, New-London.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Alcazar, Berlin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Peace, Daws, Providence.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Ward, Hartford.

Schr. A. B. Hays, Lord, Hartford.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Crosby, Hartford.

Schr. Lavinia Belle, Bayles, Stamford.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Port Jefferson, L. I.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Provincetown.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Oneco, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Columbia, Earle, Block Island.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Harding, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Haskell, Newport.

Canal-boat Geo. Perritt, Bartholamy, Three Rivers, Canada, with pine blocks to R. W. Adams.

Canal-boat M. McDonald, Ford, Ottawa, Canada, with lumber to W. R. Grace.

Canal-boat F. F. Cooke, Cooke, Ottawa, Canada, with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Canal-boat Mary L. B., Roberts, Ottawa, Canada, with lumber to W. R. Grace.

Canal-boat Register, Swift, Hawkesburg, Canada, with lumber to A. & D. Ladd.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E., foggy and raining.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Nevada, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ships Lillian, from Ardrossan; Island Home, from Liverpool; bark Oneco, from Liverpool; brig J. L. Bowen, from Havre.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamer J. A. Everman, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—Passed out—Brigs Caroline, for Matanzas; Water Witch, for St. Jago; Susie G. Stout, from Portsmouth for New-Brunswick, Fla.; schr. Florence Rodgers, for Barbados.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 21.—Arr. bark McGilvery, New-York, for Boston; brig Lizzie Wyman, Portland, for Philadelphia, and sailed; Long Beach, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., for Boston; schrs. T. F. Carver, do. for do.; Lyndon, New-York, for Newburyport; Tahmaroo and George A. Pierce, do., for Bangor; George and Delaware, New-York, for Boston; Marcus Hunter, do., for Portland; John A. Griffin, Philadelphia, for Boston; Joseph J. Pharo, do., for Gloucester; J. Tinker, Elizabethport, for Salem; Lamartine, do., for Boston; Cicero, Portland, Conn., for Boston; John B. Norris, —, Salem.

Arr. and sld. schr. Young Teaser, Boston, for Philadelphia; Capitol, do., for Riverhead; Susan Scranton, Alexandria, for Boston; Flight, South Amboy, for do.; Abegail Haynes, Calais, for New-York; General Peavey, Lubec, for do.; Mary C. Fanerick, Bath, for Havre de Grace, Md.; General Scott, Calais, for Providence; S. N. Smith, Gardiner, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Cld. Kildonan, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; Mary, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

Sld. Malay, for Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Arr. steamships Montgomery and Magnolia, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following intelligence has been received by way of Shanghae:

The cargo of the steamer Fung-Shuy, which was wrecked in the harbor of Amoy, has been saved. It was not much damaged.

The ship Madura, Captain Summerson, Swansea June 11, for San Francisco, arrived at Montevideo leaking badly. She has discharged her cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Stevens—Bark, hence for St. Thomas, Sept. 12, lat. 24, lon. 66 10.

Larnax—Br. ship, from Tutocarin for London, 39 ds. out, Aug. 2, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 30 E.

Wanderer—Br. ship, from Telicherry for Havre, 67 ds. out, Aug. 4, lat. 36 S., lon. 20 30 E.

Crested Wave—Br. bark, from Nagasaki for New-York, 90 ds. out, Aug. 5, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 30 E.

Tivoli—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 85 ds. out, Aug. 21, lat. 13 50 S., lon. 23 W.

Indus—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 27 ds. out, lat. 3 S., lon. 25 W.

Araunan—Br. bark, from London for Launceston, 31 ds. out, Aug. 29, lat. 0 40, lon. 25 30.

Agatha Johanne—Dutch bark, from Cardiff for Kong Kong, 30 ds. out, Aug. 29, lat. 0 20 S., lon. 27.

Venisa Liberia—Mex. bark, bound S., Sept. 19, lat. 36 N., lon. 71.

Falkiar—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 35 ds. out, July 4, lat. 0 26 S., lon. 74 30 E.

Peer—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 30 ds. out, July 12, lat. 19 04 S., lon. 69 E.

William Clowes—Br. bark, from Colombo for London, 25 ds. out, July 14, lat. 22 S., lon. 65 E.

Nestor—Dutch ship, from Batavia for Rotterdam, 19 ds. out, July 18, lat. 25 40 S., lon. 55 10 E.

Sapphire—ship, (of Boston,) from Bombay for Liverpool, 40 ds. out, July 27, lat. 31 S., lon. 36 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Sept. 2, brigs Ida C., (Br.,) and Favorite, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Hortensia and Eliza J. Staples, for do. do.; schr. Dragon, for New-York, sailed Aug. 30.

At Matanzas, Sept. 2, barks Adelaide, for New-York in 7 ds.; Ocean Home, for do., ldg.; brig Baltimore, for New-York, sailed 5 ds. previous.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—The steamer Eagle, from New-York, arrived this morning.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Sept. 2, steamship Neva, (Br.,) Bevis, Carthagena; Sept. 3, steamship American, (Br.,) Hoare, Liverpool; Sept. 4, schr. Aspinwall, (Dh.,) Haseth, Guadalupe; Sept. 5, schr. J. S. Dec, Carr, 42 ds., Pensacola; Sept. 7, steamship Seine, (Br.,) Moir, Southampton; Sept. 9, steamship Darien, (Fr.,) Jamaica; Sept. 10, schr. General Putnam, Knighton, coasting; Sept. 10, steamship Arizona, Maury, New-York; Sept. 13, bark Gem, (Br.,) Powers, 37 ds., Liverpool; [illegible] Cassidy, New-York; [illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—The steamship America, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 22.—The steamship Ottawa, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York Sept. 11, arrived at this port at 8 A. M. to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & COMPANY, No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FALL
OVERCOATS.
BEFORE PURCHASING CALL ON
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

PATENT
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
FOR SALE BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

AITKEN & MILLER,
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,
NOVELTIES IN LACE SETS,
RICH BLACK THREAD LACES,
APPLIQUE AND POINT LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN CRAPE AND SWISS SETS FOR MOURNING,

JUST OUT,
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
To cure Colds, Sore Throat and Bronchitis.
None as good, none as pleasant.

WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
Alpaca Umbrellas.

These Umbrellas have the appearance of the best quality silk. The sticks or handles are of one piece, without joints, and of the most beautiful styles. Each Umbrella is inclosed in a neat case or cover. We warrant these Alpaca Umbrellas to be perfect in color, a good clear black. They do not discolor or fade, and are no longer than any [illegible] Umbrellas. It has been demonstrated by [illegible] that the chemical action of the atmosphere [illegible] from [illegible] stretchers of [illegible] Umbrellas, when [illegible] color and destroy the fabric. After a very long experience (since 18[illegible]) in the manufacture of Umbrellas, we say that our Alpaca is not only the most durable, but the most economical [illegible]
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in and outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. [illegible] Send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st.,
New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure success. Prices [illegible] and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..............$2,000,000
Capital Stock............ 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.
The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.
In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.
The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.
The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire-test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—Unequalled for Brilliancy and Economy—Packed in the celebrated Guarantee Patent Cans. Ask for Pratt's "Astral," the safest and Best Illuminating Oil. Try it. Agents wanted in every town. At wholesale and retail by the Proprietors.
Oil House of CHAS. PRATT,
(Established in 1770,)
Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in strictly First-Class Oils,
Box 3050. 108 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send for circulars, with testimonials and price-lists.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans
Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph. ☜

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.
WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of September, 1869, it was

Resolved, That the Sanitary ordinances adopted on the 4th day of August, 1869, be amended so as to read as follows:

"On and after the 1st day of October, 1869, no person shall boil any offal, swill or bones, nor any fat, tallow or lard, (except at once upon the same being taken from the animal, and while the same is fresh and otherwise inoffensive,) nor shall the business of bone-crushing, bone-boiling, bone-grinding, bone-burning, shell-burning, gut-cleaning, nor the skinning of, or making of glue from any dead animal or parts thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap, fat or grease, or offensive animal matter be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of 110th-st., nor in the built up portions of the City of Brooklyn; nor shall any business hereinbeforementioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special permit from this Board. Nor shall the business of boiling or rendering the fresh lard, fat or tallow, aforesaid, be conducted with-in either of said cities without a like special permit from this Board, and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business, and such application will not be acted upon until the second regular meeting, two weeks after such application."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.